THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1933 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1933—VOL. XXV, NO. 83

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March *of the* Nations

By RUFUS STEELE

Roosevelt Becomes President

Bible of Ancestors Is Used

He May Ask Wartime Powers

Relief Plan Ready for Action

Special Session Comes Soon

Japan Takes Jehol Province

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT takes oath as President of the United States on a Dutch family Bible brought to New Amsterdam by his ancestors about 1644. Before going to the Capitol to be inaugurated and to make the brief, telling speech listened to over America and over the world, Mr. Roosevelt and the members of his Cabinet attend a private service at St. John's Episcopal Church to consecrate themselves and to ask divine guidance in the great tasks ahead. The Executive takes office with his hand on pages open to I Corinthians 13, 1: "Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal." Then from many bands the brasses blare and the cymbals clash for the new President, but through the acclaim outshines the petition that was registered—That through men the United States shall be governed of God.

* * *

¶ Under Washington's repentant skies a record throng sees President Roosevelt come to power. They see a composed but confident smile illuminating a face that has been engraved by suffering and responsibility. There is written the battle as well as the triumph over physical affliction; there recorded the tempering by problem-solving to an inflexibility which, seldom born in a man, may often be required in this new post. "Hardened in the crucible," is the description an intimate has given of Roosevelt. The throng draws assurance from what it sees—It believes it recognizes the tempered steel of leadership brightening in a face.

* * *

¶ President Roosevelt delivers the forceful inaugural address that was expected of him. He declares he will ask for wartime powers if necessary to meet the national emergency. He will call the new Congress in special session to carry out his carefully planned attack on the crisis. "There must be provision for an adequate but sound currency," he maintains. "We must act and act quickly." This is the assurance for which his listeners were waiting. They hear a man talking action who inspires with faith that he knows how to bring it about. The great audience and the vast radio audience catch the infection of his words. "Action—quick action"—The assurance releases a wave of confidence that goes surging through the nation.

* * *

¶ London finds an underlying note of confidence in the good wishes Britain extends to the new President of the United States. The press voices this note. There is nothing mysterious or insuperably baffling in the American economic situation, says one paper; once the people pull themselves together under a strong Executive pursuing a clear line of action the recovery campaign will be won. The Financial News sees the immediate crisis as one of internal banking only. The News Chronicle says Roosevelt's task is a job for a Hercules—And adds that the British believe he will measure up to the job.

* * *

¶ As the Washington Administration changes five-sixths of the states are under bank holidays or banking restrictions. No more eloquent gesture could be made to show the new Executive how pressing are the long-argued bank reforms. The condition bespeaks not panic, but precaution. A tide of withdrawal was likely to develop into bank runs and disasters. Bank holidays preserve the status quo. They assure equality and fairness to all depositors. They are the logical meeting of a situation—They circumvent unreasoning fear by forcing it to a standstill.

* * *

¶ Japan completes its conquest of Jehol Province more swiftly than it had anticipated. Chengtefu, the capital, falls with little or no struggle, its defenders fleeing. The wide use of bombing planes, to which the Chinese troops had no means of replying, made the invasion an easy one. In capturing the capital, which is also known as Jehol City, Japan adds the province to its puppet state of Manchoukuo and now is in a position to dominate North China. Tokyo proclaims a great victory—But it is conquest which the League forbade and from which the nations are pledged to withhold their recognition.

* * *

¶ The last Lame Duck Congress adjourns in merciful obscurity. It succeeds only in passing the appropriation bills and a few urgent measures. Mr. Hoover could not secure bank reform provided in the Glass bill nor extension of powers for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Mr. Roosevelt wanted the session to balance the budget, bring farm relief, and dispose of the prohibition and beer issues. He got action on only one point. The special session must work fast—It must accomplish in a few days what the late session failed to accomplish in three months.

Speedy Constructive Action To Emerge From Bank Closings

Widespread State Proclamations for Brief Holiday Viewed as Safeguard to Depositors and Forerunner of Strong New Banking Law

The banking holidays proclaimed in 40-odd states is not only an action designed to protect the depositor but is expected to hasten the remedial legislation that is necessary to bring the banking system out of its present difficulty.

Perhaps the most significant development arising out of the moratoria that have now spread over practically all the states in the country is the feeling of relief and hopefulness that has sprung into being.

Faced with a climax the American people comport themselves with a courage, dignity and resolute cheerfulness that is in admirable accord with their traditions. Now that the placing of restrictions on withdrawals of bank deposits has become practically nation-wide, it is recognized that such action has been taken for the best interests of the nation. Uniformity in the percentage of withdrawals possible is an absolute requisite in preventing preferential treatment.

The calmness of the public at this time of banking crisis is most reassuring. Trade has been going on as usual. It is even better in some respects than during last week. Stores are advertising seasonal sales and certain industries report better demand than in preceding weeks. The mercantile reviews tell of the greater evidence of stability and in general show a hopeful tone.

It is inevitable that good will arise out of the present predicament. The current comment in legislative and informed banking circles is in agreement that the new Administration faces not only a tremendous responsibility but a wonderful opportunity to place American banking on a footing the equal of any on the face of the globe. That it will do it is the belief of its millions of friends and the hope of those who have for years been skeptical of the inherent soundness of the present laissez faire system.

The paramount need for a new banking law which shall have for its base the absolute subservience of private exploitation to public service is recognized everywhere. The Federal Reserve System was a big step forward in bringing a measure of coördination into the jigsaw banking alignment. The Glass bill aimed at reforms that had been visualized for a long time. But today an even more radical departure seems to be needed. The fact that the great bulk of the bank failures were state banks indicates that the weak point in the system is that these were not subject to the National Bank Act or the Federal Reserve law. Students believe, too, that too much money in control of the banks has been invested in real estate and in securities.

The conferences of President Roosevelt with his banking and economic advisers and the news emanating out of Washington indicate that the leaders are aware of the great need before the country. Legislative measures that may be more sweeping than any heretofore proposed appear to be in the making, and should herald the dawn when the funds that represent years of work and perhaps self-denial shall be as safe in the banks as in the hands of the Government itself.

New York State Banks Closed for Two Days By Gov. Lehman's Order

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 4—Following moratoriums in nearly 40 states a suspension of the banking system of New York State until the close of business on Monday, was effected today in a proclamation by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, of a temporary bank holiday.

In a statement issued simultaneously, the New York Clearing House declared that New York banks were in such condition that they "could, through the facilities of the Federal Reserve Bank, pay on demand every dollar of their deposits," but that withdrawals

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Roosevelt's First Move To Be Decisive Action To Restore Confidence

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 4—Firm, decisive action to deal with the banking emergency and restore confidence throughout the nation will be the first move of Franklin D. Roosevelt, thirty-second President of the United States.

Following a series of dramatic midnight conferences last night, at which the leading fiscal experts of the outgoing Hoover Cabinet, of the new Democratic Administration and the continuing members of the Federal Reserve System, wrestled with the problems of the fiscal emergency, a program was adopted ex-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Conquest of Jehol Gives Japan Key To Northern China

Collapse of 'Volunteer Movement' Expected to Follow Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, March 4—By the capture of Jehol City, which, according to reports here, took place today, Japan virtually completes its occupation of Jehol Province and the inclusion of that territory in the new state of Manchoukuo.

By this striking example of military resourcefulness, Tokyo obtains two main objectives: military domination of North China, Inner Mongolia and the border provinces of Shansi and Suiyuan, and the probable termination of the "volunteer movement," which has hindered the conquest of Manchuria for the past year.

At no time since the state of Manchoukuo was established have the Japanese attempted to conceal their intention to invest Jehol. At first they hoped to do this by peaceful means, through negotiation with the Chinese governor, General Tang Yu-lin, a former subordinate of Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang. Apparently General Tang agreed at one time to accept a position in the new state.

But Chinese negotiators apparently persuaded General Tang to oppose the Japanese claims to Jehol. For several months the Japanese have

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

The Monitor Index

Saturday, March 4, 1933

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13
Financial News—Page 11
News of Sports—Page 12

Features

Events Tonight 2
Radio Programs 4
Interior Decoration and Antiques 7
Book Reviews and Literary News 8
The Home Forum 9
Singleness of Truth
[With German Translation]
Progress in Education 10
Daily Features 15
Editorials 16

Things Present

There are important reasons why Mr. Roosevelt should have the whole-hearted support of every American, as you will note in the first editorial.

You remember the story of the king who ordered the tide not to approach him. Was he a foolish monarch who sought to display his power? Read "The Lesson of King Canute" on the Home Forum page.

Readers will find today's Parent Column brimming with helpful ideas. Note the new name of the page, Progress in Education.

Another Editor's Puzzle awaits your blue pencil. Daily Features page.

And Things to Come

Monday brings the Children's page and the News of Art, Music, and Theaters page; look, also, for the Hymnal Notes.

On Wednesday the series of biographical sketches of the members of the Roosevelt Cabinet will begin.

Boston and State Accept the Bank Holiday Calmly

Retail Stores Officials Issue Rules to Govern Temporary Situation

A bank holiday, today and Monday, was declared today as the result of action taken by Gov. Joseph B. Ely, who is in Washington for the inauguration. Governor Ely telephoned his request to Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon, Acting Governor, to issue a proclamation of a legal bank holiday.

Governor Ely's decision followed a similar step taken by the State of New York. Other New England states followed Massachusetts' example.

Mr. William E. Hurley, Postmaster of Boston, announced that postal savings accounts would not be affected and that the post office would receive deposits and pay depositors who wished to withdraw funds.

The postal savings department showed many deposits during the early hours today and the postmaster said there was more money on deposits than at any time in many years. Two weeks ago he offered to lend Boston banks $6,000,000 at a low rate of interest, but the offer was not accepted.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce says that if employers will issue sub-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Germans Preparing Year's Sixth Election

BERLIN, March 4 (AP)—Germany's sixth major election in a year will be held tomorrow with pro-Hitler appeals and demonstrations monopolizing the campaign wind-up. Special decrees shut off electioneering by the two main opposition parties, Socialists and Communists.

While the Chancellor, Herr Adolf Hitler, and his Cabinet members made last minute promises that the Reichstag and Prussian Diet elections will mark the dawning of a new day, the former Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, the Centrist leader, described Germany as being plunged into darkness.

Although the Hitler régime has ruled that democratic and parliamentary days are over, Germany is about to elect some 600 Reichstag and 400 Prussian Diet members and, the following Sunday, tens of thousands of Prussian town councilors.

There are 44,500,000 qualified voters, of whom 75 per cent voted in November and 84 per cent in July. The size of the vote determines the size of the Reichstag.

Peasant Unrest Sweeps France; Reform Demanded

Farmers Loud in Protest Against High Taxation and Low Prices

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—"When the peasant becomes talkative, great changes are in the air." In France the peasant has lately become not merely talkative but violently demonstrative.

Ten thousand peasants demonstrate noisily in the conference halls and streets of Paris. Fifteen thousand farmers in Brittany parade and protest against low prices and high taxes. Several thousand peasants in the center of France invade the town hall and force the Mayor to convey their protests to Paris by telephone.

In nearly every other section of the country, the peasants—who constitute the majority of the French nation—have been demonstrating their impatience toward a government which does not carry out the reforms they want.

Are "great changes in the air," then, for France? Are radical changes in the French parliamentary régime being heralded by these manifestations; by the thousands and thousands of posters plastered all over Paris and the provinces, proclaiming in large letters: "Revision! Dissolution. The Government is Done For!"; by the newspaper campaign in favor of revising the French Constitution; by the sensational stand which M. André Tardieu, former Prime Minister and leader of the Right, has taken in favor of this constitutional revision; by the first Monarchist manifesto published in France since before the war?

Situation Admittedly Serious

This is the question of the hour in France—a situation and an hour made critical by the spectacle of a Parliament apparently unable to produce a stable majority capable of restoring order to the nation's finances.

That the situation is serious is admitted—indeed proclaimed—on all sides. M. Albert Lebrun, President of the Republic, and M. Gaston Doumergue, former President, have recently added their pleas for national unity and stability to the solemn warning which the sober French Senate issued some time ago to its more erratic counterpart, the Chamber.

M. Raymond Poincaré, former President of France, many times Prime Minister, the man whose strong measures saved the French franc in 1926, wrote as follows:

"The parliamentary régime is everywhere undergoing a serious crisis, but nowhere else is this crisis of such intensity and violence as in the French Republic.

Were Written in 1898

"If we do not want the nation, disillusioned and discouraged to return to despotism as a normal solution, by one of those extreme swings of the pendulum, of which it has given so many examples; if we wish to spare ourselves the sorrows and dangers of a new national abdication; if we are decided to defend the fame of our free institutions and the vital and permanent interests of democracy, there is not a minute to be lost, we must renew an outworn mechanism; we must substitute for the fraudulent parliamentary counterfeit a new and better coördinated system."

These words were written 35 years ago—in 1898. They form part of an article directed against the instability of the French governmental system and its failure accurately to serve the public interest.

Since that day the multiplicity of ministries has increased until it has now reached, in round numbers, 90. No French government since the beginning of the French Republic some 62 years ago has been able to last as long as three years. In the last 10 years alone, there have been 25 different ministries in France. It is clear, therefore, that the situation has not improved since M. Poincaré said there was "not a minute to be lost."

Roosevelt to Ask Dictatorial Power If Need Be, He Declares in Inaugural, For Restoring of National Confidence

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Money Changers Stand Indicted in Eyes of People, He Says

First Duty Shown To Get Back Jobs

What Is Needed, Chief Executive Says, Is Action, and That He Promises

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 4—On a thumb-worn family Bible dating back to Dutch Colonial days, Franklin D. Roosevelt today took oath of office as thirty-second President of the United States.

The new President centered his attention in his inaugural address immediately following the oath on the banking crisis confronting the nation.

"I am prepared under my constitutional duty," he said, "to recommend the measures that a stricken nation in the midst of a stricken world may require. The measures or such other measures as Congress may build out of its experience and wisdom, I shall seek, within my constitutional authority, to bring to speedy adoption.

"But in the event that the Congress shall fail to take one of these two courses, and in the event that the national emergency is still critical, I shall not evade the clear course of duty that will then confront me. I shall ask the Congress for the one remaining instrument to meet the crisis—broad executive power to wage a war against the emergency, as great as the power that would be given to me if we were in fact invaded by a foreign foe."

Mr. Roosevelt's brief address did not disclose specifically the details of the program which he proposed to institute. He left no doubt, however, that a plan had been formulated and that it would be immediately presented to a special session of Congress.

Getting People Back to Work

He cites as the "greatest primary task" of the country that of putting people to work. This he said, is "no unsolvable problem," and he suggested the institution "of greatly needed projects" to stimulate and reorganize the use of our natural resources as an initial step. The "overbalance of population" should be ameliorated by redistribution, he continued. The financial crisis can be aided also by "preventing realistically the tragedy of the growing loss through foreclosure," by reducing governmental costs, by unifying relief activities; and by supervision of all forms of transportation.

In addition, Mr. Roosevelt proposed positive steps, "strict supervision of all banking, credit and investments," and "an end to speculation with other people's money and . . . provision for an adequate and sound currency."

The greatest interest in the inaugural address centered on Mr. Roosevelt's hint that he might ask for dictatorial powers in the financial crisis. Coupled with this was a denunciation of "the unscrupulous money changers," who, he said, "stand indicted in the court of public opinion, rejected by the hearts and minds of men."

Throng Sees Ceremonies

The great plaza before the temporary stand erected for the ceremony on the east portico of the Capitol was packed with tens of thousands of spectators gathered from all parts of the Union, while immediately to right and left in other stands, members of the Senate, the House of Representatives, the Supreme Court, the diplomatic corps and army and navy officers, in resplendent garb, lent their presence to the colorful quadrennial spectacle that typifies, more than any other ceremony, the continuity of democratic government in a great republic.

Mr. Hoover—a care-worn but smiling figure—stood in the stand as the new President took the oath of office administered by Charles E. Hughes, Chief Justice of the United States, and earlier in the ceremony shared the applause as the two leaders of rival political parties rode together up Pennsylvania Avenue. In the enthusiasm for the new Chief Executive the huge crowds did not forget the retiring President, who, through three-and-a-half years of unparalleled peace-time difficulties constantly held firm the helm of the ship of state. The crowds apparently reflected the attitude of the whole nation that political differences should be temporarily laid aside while Mr. Roosevelt attacked the problems of the nation—some of which he touched upon briefly in his inaugural address.

Seeks Divine Guidance

The throng that saw and heard Mr. Roosevelt swear to uphold the Constitution did not witness an earlier but no less impressive ceremony today at the Episcopal Church of St. John's, just across Lafayette Park from the White House. Here, at a special service personally requested by the incoming Chief Executive, Mr. Roosevelt and his family, together with the new Cabinet, consecrated themselves to the service of the nation in the forthcoming years of office.

There were no cameras nor loudspeakers, no reporters. All the panoply of the great ceremonial that came later—the bands, the martial

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Roosevelt's Denial of Obstacles Bases Nation's Hope in His Rule

Philosophic Calm After Affliction and Poise in Times of Crisis Dominate in Public's Estimate of Distinguished Career

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 4—Every seeing eye in a world hungry for leadership is directed today upon one figure. The nation and the world want to know what President Roosevelt will mean to them.

There he stands, under the fierce light of his office.

And as millions of us bend our eager gaze on this new figure we ask one basic question: what indications for the future well-being of all of us are given by the character, the life, the experience, the temperament, of this man who takes his solemn oath today.

Full years of realistic political experience have qualified President Roosevelt for a political task: years as a state legislator, as an executive in national government, as the governor of a great and busy state. From these jobs he emerges with more than a creditable record.

But today makes new demands on the President. The list of pressing national problems is too grave, too staggering, to dwell on. Banks and utilities, farmers and the army of unemployed, business great and small, grim fighting abroad, war

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Britain Expresses Faith in Roosevelt And Bank Solidity

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 4—There was an underlying note of confidence in the good wishes extended here to President Roosevelt on the occasion of his inauguration today, one of the main points emphasized being that, large as have been gold withdrawals, they have left American Reserve Banks in so strong a position as to render the task of restoring the economic situation eminently possible.

There is nothing mysterious or insuperably baffling, says one commentator, in the practical issues involved in the collapse of prices and maladjustment of production and consumption. Once the American people, says another, pull themselves together under control of a strong Executive pursuing a clear line of action the main battle of the recovery campaign will be won.

The Financial News, expressing a belief widely held in commercial circles here, describes the immediate crisis as one of internal banking only.

Mr. Roosevelt's task is described in headlines in the News-Chronicle here today as a "job for Hercules."

That the new President is equal to it, is the belief that finds expression in widespread references to the splendid record of his distinguished past. On all sides evidence is available that the Bank of England's large purchases of gold to keep sterling from rising unduly, is a practical instance of the British endeavor to help toward his success. The mission upon which Premier Ramsay MacDonald and Sir John Simon, Foreign Secretary, are about to start for Geneva, although designed primarily to save the Disarmament Conference, has also the motive of facilitating Anglo-American coöperation when the World Economic Conference takes place.

Washington Steps to Inaugural Parade Strains of 'Happy Days Are Here Again'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 4—A cross section of the American people from Governor to the so-called "forgotten man" crowded the streets of the capital today, donned badges, silk hats and Democratic donkeys to witness the inauguration of Franklin D. Roosevelt to the tunes of "Happy Days Are Here Again" and "Anchors Aweigh."

Despite the cheerful inaugural chants, Washington hotels, stores and restaurants had posted signs: "No checks on out-of-town banks accepted, due to the unsettled banking conditions of the country." Cash, demanded from out-of-town visitors for the settlement of all bills, was scarce and the rise of business anticipated by Washington merchants on this occasion was noticeably lacking.

In the three-hour inaugural parade were generals, bands, high school cadets, governors, members of the Grand Army of the Republic, Confederate veterans, Boy Scouts, Democrat marching clubs, Indians, lodges and movie stars. More than 30,000 grandstand seats were sold at prices ranging from $2 to $7.

Among the Roosevelt rooters were a party of 25 patients from the Warm Springs Foundation, founded by him. The visitors from Warm Springs came in special railroad cars and were given the very best seats for the parade.

Airplanes and radio played a more important part in the ceremonies today than they did four years ago, demonstrating the advance in these means of communication during the intervening period. Army and Marine planes staged a parade of their own over Pennsylvania Avenue; air photographs were taken, hundreds of visitors arrived by regular scheduled air lines and private planes headed by that of Senator William Gibbs McAdoo dropped in at various airports.

Not for a long time has it happened that a mother has had a chance to see her son sworn into the Presidency of the United States. Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt had that privilege today. The new Chief Executive is the only son of the strong, erect great-grandmother, who is head of the President's family. She sat close by him at the various events.

The Boy Scouts of America, in which Mr. Roosevelt has been a leader for more than a decade, had an important part in today's events with about 2000 of them participating. Four Eagle Scouts were invited to stand as a guard-of-honor in the reviewing stand at the White House. Two Troops of Boy Scouts from Georgia, one from Manchester, and one from Atlanta, marched in the parade.

Garner Takes Oath As Vice-President In Senate Chamber

Second in Command, He Gets His Office Before Roosevelt Does

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 4—While throngs waited outside the Capitol to acclaim the inauguration of Franklin D. Roosevelt as President, the Senate met in extraordinary session today so that Mr. John N. Garner of Texas might take the oath as Vice-President.

All the stately pageantry was packed in the Senate chamber to witness the ceremony which provides for continuity of government at the time of changing Administrations.

In front of the dias sat President Hoover and President-Elect Roosevelt while in a great semi-circle around were the members of Senate and House, the black-robed justices of the Supreme Court, commanders of the military services and the diplomatic corps, resplendent in gold braid and jeweled decorations.

In the galleries sat Mrs. Hoover and Mrs. Roosevelt attended by members of their respective families, the families of the incoming and outgoing Vice-Presidents and the Cabinet, intensely watching the brief but dramatic ceremony. After the dignitaries had been seated, Vice-President Curtis made a brief farewell speech, in which he pointed out that although ojcial resporisibility for conduct of the Government now rested in the hands of the Democratic Party, nevertheless it was the duty of every man, Republican and Democrat alike, to coöperate in a mighty effort to bring normal conditions back to the country.

Mr. Curtis then administered the oath to Mr. Garner, who immediately called the Senate into session to swear in the new members in order that Mr. Roosevelt's Cabinet can be confirmed and the new Administration begin to function without delay.

Mr. Garner assumed his duties as Vice-President with a brief expression of hope that he would be helpful in the Senate, and promised to carry out the ideals of that august body to the best of his ability. The officials left the chamber in procession and marched to a stand erected on the east front of the Capitol to witness the oath-taking by the new President.

War Move Approved

ASUNCION, Paraguay, March 4 (AP)—The Senate, by a unanimous vote, has approved a formal declaration of war against Bolivia in the border dispute in the Gran Chaco.

Roosevelt to Ask Powers Of Dictator If Need Be, He Says, to Restore Confidence

(Continued from Page 1)

parade, the cheers, the droning aircraft overhead, the pomp and circumstance—all were temporarily put aside, as Mr. Roosevelt and his aids asked strength and guidance for the extraordinary tasks ahead. At this service held at 10:30, the Rev. Dr. Robert Johnston of St. John's was aided by Mr. Roosevelt's old friend, the Rev. Dr. Endicott Peabody of Groton, and the Rev. Frank Wilson, rector of the Roosevelt church at Hyde Park, N. Y.

With the oath of office once received and with the cheers of the multitude ringing out, the normal holiday mood of the national ceremony returned, and President Roosevelt retraced his way down Pennsylvania Avenue, this time to his new home, the White House, showing his typical campaign smile, and his outswung, waving arm to the crowds that greeted him.

Ceremonies Begin Early

The ceremonies began early in the morning with an aerial display welcoming a fleet of visiting airplanes and the navy dirigible Akron. Thousands of spectators who had been arriving in the capital for the past week, filling every hotel to overflowing, were out early—some of them comparing the mild weather with the bleak snow—and rain—storm that greeted Hoover's inaugural four years earlier. At 11 o'clock Mr. Roosevelt arrived at the White House and a few minutes later the drive began to the Capitol.

For Mr. and Mrs. Hoover their departure from the Executive Mansion was the final leave taking. They did not return after Mr. Roosevelt was sworn in, although Mr. Hoover had changed earlier plans which would have taken him by sea to his California home starting tonight. He is expected to remain in New York for the next week. Mrs. Hoover will follow earlier plans and continue her trip across the continent.

Incidentally, Messrs. Henry L. Stimson, Ogden L. Mills, and William D. Mitchell, interim Secretaries of State, Treasury and Attorney-General, will remain in Washington another week, it is expected, to assist the incoming Administration.

Very early in the day the city had taken on the aspect of a state fair — streets jammed, hawkers shouting, bunting fluttering everywhere and thousands of government workers joining the crowds in a public holiday.

Meanwhile, Senate and House had continued their legislative sessions till noon when the Seventy-second Congress — incidentally, the last "lame duck" session—automatically adjourned sine die. As the Senate session ended, the first public ceremonies of the day began in the upper chamber.

The Stage Is Set

Senators and Senators-elect moved over to seats on the east side of the historic hall, when the door-keepers formally announced the approach of the House of Representatives, members of which filed in and took seats on the west side. In turn, the diplomatic corps, in formal attire, was announced and took places; then came members of the Hoover Cabinet, and high ranking officers of Army, Navy and Marine Corps, each separately announced. Following them came the Chief Justice of the United States and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, somberly dignfied in their dark robes.

With the distinguished audience installed, and every seat in the four galleries occupied, Mr. Garner was escorted up to the Vice-President's dais and took his seat beside Mr. Curtis. Mr. Hoover entered at this point and then the criers called out, "the President-Elect!" With all eyes focused on him, Mr. Roosevelt smilingly entered the chamber on the arm of a relative and was seated in front of the clerk's desk.

Following the oath to the Vice-President, administered by Mr. Curtis, brief addresses were made both by the latter and Mr. Garner, whereupon the oaths of office of senators-elect were administered. Mr. Roosevelt was then escorted out of the chamber, through the rotunda of the Capitol and, preceded by the Supreme Court, out onto the covered but not inclosed platform where the great crowd watched below.

World Hears Inaugural

The ceremonies on the platform were simple. Administering the oath took only a few minutes. When it was over President Roosevelt began reading his brief inaugural, which was carried to the crowd by amplifiers. Radio pickups meanwhile took his voice to the far corners of the United States and to other continents as part of the general broadcasting service that continued throughout the day, including descriptions of the earlier scene in the Senate chamber.

Following the oath, Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt and the official party were quickly driven down the cheering avenue to the White House. Approximately an hour later the parade started its martial procession through the main thoroughfare of the capital city and as other traffic stopped, the great crowd gave itself up to the military spectacle, with Mr. Roosevelt taking the salute in the inclosed Court of Honor in front of the White House.

Ceremonies were scheduled to continue through the rest of the day with a fireworks display from 8 to 9 p. m., and the inaugural ball, lasting from 10 to 2 a. m., in the Washington auditorium tonight.

Sees Need for Action

The full text of President Roosevelt's inaugural speech follows:

I am certain that my fellow Americans expect that on my induction into the Presidency I will address them with a candor and a decision which the present situation of our nation impels.

This is preëminently the time to speak the truth, the whole truth, frankly and boldly. Nor need we shrink from honestly facing conditions in our country today. This great nation will endure as it has endured, will revive and will prosper. So first of all let me assert my firm belief that the only thing we have to fear is fear itself—nameless, unreasoning, unjustified terror which paralyzes needed efforts to convert retreat into advance.

In every dark hour of our national life a leadership of frankness and vigor has met with that understanding and support of the people themselves which is essential to victory. I am convinced that you will again give that support to leadership in these critical days.

In such a spirit on my part and on yours we face our common difficulties. They concern, thank God, only material things. Values have shrunken to fantastic levels; taxes have risen; our ability to pay has fallen; government of all kinds is faced by serious curtailment of income; the means of exchange are frozen in the currents of trade; the withered leaves of industrial enterprise lie on every side; farmers find no markets for their produce; the savings of many years in thousands of families are gone.

Money Changers Indicted

More important, a host of unemployed citizens face the grim problem of existence, and an equally great number toil with little return. Only a foolish optimist can deny the dark realities of the moment.

Yet our distress comes from no failure of substance. We are stricken by no plague of locusts. Compared with the perils which our forefathers conquered because they believed and were not afraid, we have still much to be thankful for. Nature still offers her bounty and human efforts have multiplied it. Plenty is at our doorstep, but a generous use of it languishes in the very sight of the supply.

Primarily, this is because the rulers of the exchange of mankind's goods have failed through their own stubbornness and their own incompetence, have admitted their failure and abdicated. Practices of the unscrupulous money changers stand indicted in the court of public opinion, rejected by the hearts and minds of men.

True, they have tried, but their efforts have been cast in the pattern of an outworn tradition. Faced by failure of credit they have proposed only the lending of more money. Stripped of the lure of profit by which to induce our people to follow their false leadership they have resorted to exhortations, pleading tearfully for restored confidence. They know only the rules of a generation of self-seekers. They have no vision, and when there is no vision the people perish.

Cleansing of the Temple

The money changers have fled from their high seats in the temple of our civilization. We may now restore that temple to the ancient truths. The measure of the restoration lies in the extent to which we apply social values more noble than mere monetary profit.

Happiness lies not in the mere possession of money; it lies in the joy of achievement, in the thrill of creative effort. The joy and moral stimulation of work no longer must be forgotten in the mad chase of evanescent profits. These dark days will be worth all they cost us if they teach us that our true destiny is not to be ministered unto but to minister to ourselves and to our fellow men.

Recognition of the falsity of material wealth as the standard of success goes hand-in-hand with the abandonment of the false belief that public office and high political position are to be valued only by the standards of pride of place and personal profit; and there must be an end to a conduct in banking and in business which too often has given to a sacred trust the likeness of callous and selfish wrongdoing.

Small wonder that confidence languishes, for it thrives only on honesty, on honor, on the sacredness of obligations, on faithful protection, on unself performance; without them it cannot live.

Restoration calls, however, not for changes in ethics alone. This nation asks for action, and action now.

Our greatest primary task is to put people to work. This is no unsolvable problem if we face it wisely and courageously. It can be accomplished in part by direct recruiting by the Government itself, treating the task as we would treat the emergency of a war, but at the same time through this employment accomplishing greatly needed projects to stimulate and reorganize the use of our natural resources.

Better Use For the Land

Hand-in-hand with this we must frankly recognize the overbalance of population in our industrial centers and, by engaging on a national scale in a redistribution, endeavor to provide a better use of the land for those best fitted for the land. The task can be helped by definite efforts to raise the values of agricultural products and with this the power to purchase the output of our cities.

It can be helped by preventing realistically the tragedy of the growing loss through foreclosure, of our small homes and our farms. It can be helped by insistence that the federal, state and local governments act forthwith on the demand that their cost be drastically reduced.

It can be helped by the unifying of relief activities which today are often scattered, uneconomical and unequal. It can be helped by national planning for and supervision of all forms of transportation and of communications and other utilities which have a definitely public character. There are many ways in which it can be helped, but it can never be helped merely by talking about it. We must act and act quickly.

Finally, in our progress toward a resumption of work we require two safeguards against a return of the evils of the old order; there must be a strict supervision of all banking and credits and investments; there must be an end to speculation with other people's money, and there must be provision for an adequate but sound currency.

These are the lines of attack. I shall presently urge upon a new Congress in special session detailed measures for their fulfillment, and I shall seek the immediate assistance of the several states.

Putting House in Order

Through this program of action we address ourselves to putting our own national house in order and making income balance outgo. Our international trade relations, though vastly important, are in point of time and necessity secondary to the establishment of a sound national economy. I favor as a practical policy the putting of first things first.

I shall spare no effort to restore world trade by international economic readjustment, but the emergency at home cannot wait on that accomplishment.

The basic thought that guides these specific means of national recovery is not narrowly nationalistic. It is the insistence, as a first consideration, upon the interdependence of the various elements in and parts of the United States—a recognition of the old and permanently important manifestation of the American spirit of the pioneer. It is the way to recovery. It is the immediate way. It is the strongest assurance that the recovery will endure.

In the field of world policy, I would dedicate this nation to the policy of the good neighbor—the neighbor who resolutely respects himself and, because he does so, respects the rights of others—the neighbor who respects his obligations respects the sanctity of his agreements in and with a world of neighbors.

If I read the temper of our people correctly, we now realize as we have never realized before our interdependence on each other; that we cannot merely take, but we must give as well; that if we are to go forward we must move as a trained and loyal army willing to sacrifice for the good of a common discipline, because without such discipline no progress is made, no leadership becomes effective. We are, I know, ready and willing to submit our lives and property to such discipline because it makes possible a leadership which aims at a larger good.

This I propose to offer, pledging that the larger purposes will bind upon us all as a sacred obligation with a unity of duty hitherto evoked only in time of armed strife.

"I Assume Leadership"

With this pledge taken, I assume unhesitatingly the leadership of this great army of our people dedicated to a disciplined attack upon our common problems.

Action in this image and to this end is feasible under the form of government which we have inherited from our ancestors. Our Constitution is so simple and practical that it is possible always to meet extraordinary needs by changes in emphasis and arrangement without loss of essential form. That is why our constitutional system has proved itself the most superbly enduring political mechanism the modern world has produced. It has met every stress of vast expansion of territory, of foreign wars, of bitter internal strife, of world relations.

It is to be hoped that the normal balance of executive and legislative authority may be wholly adequate to meet the unprecedented task before us. But it may be that an unprecedented demand and need for undelayed action may call for temporary departure from that normal balance of public procedure.

I am prepared under my constitutional duty to recommend the measures that a stricken nation in the midst of a stricken world may require. These measures, or such other measures as the Congress may build out of its experience and wisdom, I shall seek, within my constitutional authority, to bring to speedy adoption.

Would Ask Dictatorship

But in the event that the Congress shall fail to take one of these two courses, and in the event that the national emergency is still critical, I shall not evade the clear course of duty that will then confront me. I shall ask the Congress for the one remaining instrument to meet the crisis—broad executive power to wage a war against the emergency, as great as the power that would be given to me if we were in fact invaded by a foreign foe.

For the trust reposed in me I will return the courage and the devotion that befit the time. I can do no less.

We face the arduous days that lie before us in the warm courage of national unity; with the clear consciousness of seeking old and precious moral values; with the clean satisfaction that comes from the stern performance of duty by old and young alike. We aim at the assurance of a rounded and permanent national life.

We do not distrust the future of essential democracy. The people of the United States have not failed. In their need they have registered a mandate that they want direct vigorous action. They have asked for discipline and direction under leadership. They have made me the present instrument of their wishes. In the spirit of the gift I take it.

In this dedication of a nation we humbly ask the blessing of God. May He protect each and every one of us. May He guide me in the days to come.

Royal Courts Announced

LONDON, March 3 (AP)—King George will hold royal courts at Buckingham Palace May 11, 12, 17, and 18, and June 23, it was announced officially today. Names of Americans to be presented probably will be made public next month. So many wanted to be presented this year, the number of courts were increased from four to five.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

She Joins an Illustrious Line

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-© Harris & Ewing

MRS. ROOSEVELT

Hoover a 'War-Time' President, But With the Nation at Peace

Little Did He Know Four Years Ago When He Took the Oath of Office That He Was to Face Greatest Crisis in World's History

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 4—As the snowflakes fell on the Capitol steps, March 4, 1929, Herbert Hoover took the oath of office from Chief Justice Taft, and the nation breathed a sigh of relief. It was anticipated that four years of prosperity were before it—prosperity that would put into eclipse even the riotous boom times in which the country had been living in the close of the Coolidge régime.

The snow flakes descended, mingled with rain; a great crowd massed in the Capitol plaza saw the Chief Justice wearing a black skull cap administer the oath and then heard the new President—the thirty-first—begin his inauguration speech in which he struck, at the very outset, at the major abuses of the time: lawlessness, with promise of a thorough fact-finding commission, and the need for new efforts at world peace.

"In the presence of my countrymen, mindful of the solemnity of this occasion," he concluded, "knowing what the task means and the responsibility which it involves, I beg your tolerance, your aid and your coöperation, I ask the help of Almighty God in this service to which you have called me."

It was a dramatic moment, and the great crowd in front, and the larger audience listening in, was stirred by the scene; yet the true drama of the occasion was hardly evident at the moment. For the forces were already at work which should make the Hoover Administration unique among those of peace-time presidents; that would bring the greatest financial crisis in the history of the United States, and the world, and that would completely alter the whole direction of the Administration as forecast on this inaugural day.

Unknown Forces at Work

Unknown to the great crowd, and to the new President, these inexorable forces of economics and finance, developing on a world scale, were to scatter advance plans for the Hoover Administration like straws before the wind, and make the years ahead four long years of back-breaking, heart-breaking struggle.

Though Mr. Hoover declared in his address that he entered his duties "knowing what the task means" he had no knowledge of what really lay ahead. And his plea "for tolerance, in retrospect, seems strangely ironic, in view of the passions which were bound to arise from the unhappy fiscal events, and which would inevitably vent themselves on the most conspicuous leader in sight, regardless of the latter's own efforts at amelioration.

Scarcely six months after Mr. Hoover's accession—hardly long enough for him to do more than firmly grasp the reins of office—the financial storm broke. The crash came, an epoch ended. Mr. Hoover from that hour became a war-time President. It was a war, to all effects and purposes: a war to stop the trend of business recession; to meet each new shock to the Ship of State; to prevent social disorders, and to cushion the successive blows; to initiate emergency measures on a scale never before attempted with the single exception of the World War.

From the point of view of the personal and political prestige of the President, the situation was worse than any war. For while the flames of patriotism beat high in a war, and inevitably redound to the advantage of a Chief Executive, in this bitter and heart-rending struggle there was no specific opposing army against which the ire of the nation could find vent, but instead there were the antagonists of falling prices and unemployment, with the major opponent a subtle fault within the structure of society itself, which had built up a huge house of cards on a foundation of unevenly distributed income, and which then, with a puff, demolished it.

This, in brief, was the problem that the Quaker President faced. To summarize the results, he stood at the helm for almost four years of continuous work, rallying popular courage, organizing counter-attacks against new sorties of recession, not sparing his own energies and compelling even his political opponents by the sheer persistence and industry of his efforts, to support his work. Out of this ordeal was born the Hoover reconstruction program. It has been described in detail many times. But the core and the heart of this program, and the development which will probably go down in history as distinguishing the Hoover Administration was the process of utilizing federal credit to bulwark private business.

Federal credit was called upon to aid business on a scale unprecedented in peace time, and hardly approached in its ramifications even in the World War. It was the worst financial and business disaster in the history of the United States. Worse than that—it was not confined to the domestic border of America, but was world wide. The whole great international credit structure seemed at times to be tumbling down.

The great nations of the world went off the gold standard, with the exception of France and the United States. The calamity fed upon itself. Never was the intimate international relationship of finance more clearly illustrated, or the folly of supposing that a nation can stay isolated from world affairs. The collapse of the New York stock market was the first great dramatic indication of what was happening, although a number of countries had experienced difficulty before. After that, the repercussions unbalanced one country after another in Europe, like a row of falling dominos, until the reaction one more struck the United States from abroad after there were signs that America was making recovery from the first shock originating within its own territories.

Federal Aid for States

Mr. Hoover was the first man who, in peace time, piped billions of dollars of federal credit into the aid of states, cities, banks, railroads, insurance companies, private business generally. From the outset a strong individualist, preaching persistently the need for less government in business, the force of sheer necessity forced him to lead the way for the most vigorous assistance of government to business ever vouchsafed in peace time.

At the outset of the financial storm, however, President Hoover's efforts did not reach to this stage. President Hoover did not hesitate to take remedial action quickly when the stock market debacle first occurred.

In a series of conferences summoned at Washington he secured an agreement between the leaders of Labor and Capital as to certain wage agreements, which were carried on for the next two years. These probably had a good deal to do with the fact—which is beyond all dispute—that this financial crisis was more free of industrial disturbances than any previous emergency of its kind.

At the same time, Mr. Hoover summoned the heads of big railroads to Washington and took the unprecedented step of urging that normal construction work should go forward, and that wherever possible it should be increased and accelerated. He pressed forward also the Federal Government's own construction work, and this has continued at the rate of $600,000,000 a year, throughout the slump. As another development in this particular field, Mr. Hoover, through a series of conferences with industrial and labor leaders, instituted the move for work-sharing, in order to spread the burden of reduced employment over as wide a base as possible.

The Federal Government gave a lead, also, to the work of charitable relief. Mr. Hoover's program in this field was modified as the period of the slump lengthened. At first, it seemed better not to give direct federal aid; but eventually it was seen that the Federal Government had to intervene actively in the matter, and the last session of Congress voted to make available $300,000,000 for states whose own relief resources had been exhausted.

Reconstruction Program

This was the first part of the interrelated network of policies to which Mr. Hoover gave the term of "reconstruction program." The second and more active part involved efforts to restore the national economic balance. This part of the program required the throwing of immense sums of federal credit into the breach. The major instrument was the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, bigger than anything of the sort established, even in the World War. It started with resources of $2,000,000,000. Increased authority was given to use $300,000,000 of its credit as direct aid to states. Then the resources of the great financial machine were increased by $1,500,000,000, for the undertaking of great public works of a self-liquidating character.

But this was only part of the process of using federal credit to meet a national emergency. This was the main pipe line between the United States Treasury and the banks, railroads, insurance companies and other enterprises bolstered up by the Government. But there were other additional conduits of credit. The capital of the Federal Land Bank was increased by $125,000,000 to aid mortgage associations; the system of Home Loan Discount Banks was organized to mobilize federal credit that would be passed on through private institutions to home owners; federal credit was advanced to speed up the liquidation of closed banks; a new system of agricultural credit banks was inaugurated using federal credit with indirect resources of $300,000,000 to aid the financing of production and livestock loans of farmers.

Put in simple terms, what the Administration did was to go to a nation that was threatened with financial disaster because of credit stringency, and lend it money at low rates Like the individual, who is temporarily pressed for money by the juxtapostion of a series of unexpected business and monetary misfortunes, but who manages to keep his head above water by finding outside credit available, so the Administration carried the big industries through the crisis by Government credit.

Saw Eventual Emergence

The individual knows that, in time, by thrifty habits and through a regular income, he will get back to firm earth. And the Administration knew that if the national crisis could be cushioned by credit, the natural resources of the country would bring it back, before long, to the normal upgrade road of prosperity.

When a war is being fought, the developments of a nation in other directions are apt to be of secondary importance. In the Hoover Administration, however, history will record a number of striking incidents quite apart from the business slump. Increased international coöperation was one of these.

Mr. Hoover's Secretary of State made two prolonged visits to Europe in the term of office, and the lengthening number of important foreign officials visiting the United States was unprecedented, including Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald of England, Premier Pierre Laval of France, and the Italian Foreign Minister, Signor Dino Grandi.

Mr. Hoover's famous moratorium, June 20, 1931, by which Europe's debts to the United States, and interrelated debts in Europe, were held up for one year, was a spectacular move; but parallel with it went a probably more important development in the evolution of the Kellogg peace pact in the direction of assuring joint world action to stop wars. Under President Hoover Mr. Stimson first invoked the Kellogg pact in the Sino-Russian dispute in Manchuria, and then in the Sino-Japanese dispute in the same area. Both these moves naturally involved the United States in a new and closer intimacy with world efforts for peace.

A further extension of this move was forecast by speeches in which Mr. Stimson indicated the United States could not take merely a spectator's rôle if the League of Nations found itself at some future time pitted against an aggressor state. Indeed, although the United States is still outside of the League in name, no American President has more closely coöperated with the Geneva body than Mr. Hoover.

While this major evolution has occurred in America's foreign affairs, the Administration has also succeeded in staying on an amicable basis with Latin America, and with the smaller Caribbean countries over which it exercises a paternal interest. An agreement on the St. Lawrence seaway has also been negotiated with Canada.

New Tariff Bill Passed

Under President Hoover the Hawley-Smoot 1930 tariff was passed. Mr. Hoover yielded to the wish of Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho for a special session of Congress to "aid the farmer," and out of this grew the tariff bill which raised America's protection wall to a higher point than at any previous time.

Another striking event of the Hoover Administration was the report of the Wickersham Commission. This involved a careful survey of the problem of crime in the United States, including a series of about 14 reports, that concerning prohibition being the only one to attract wide attention.

The commission recommended a liberalization of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Mr. Hoover did not accept this report of his commission at the time, in January, 1931, but in his June acceptance speech, he adopted the proposal practically in toto, calling for revision, but not repeal of the amendment in the direction of giving states the right to exercise a qualified type of local option.

From a negative point of view, one of the most important parts of Mr. Hoover's incumbency have been the proposals which he fought and defeated. He fought immediate payment of the soldiers' bonus from the outset. He opposed, or vetoed, various unsound fiscal proposals offered—in Congress, and instituted budget proposals designed eventually to balance Federal income with outgo. The Hoover Administration has not yet succeeded in permanently balancing the budget. New taxes will be needed. The signpost pointing to the correct direction has at least been nailed up.

Mr. Hoover has brought an end to immigration from abroad, thereby protecting the American worker from the competition of new arrivals; and for the first time in history more people have been leaving the United States than entering.

Rarely has any Administration in United States history been so full of incident as the last three years and the steady effort to hold the helm of the ship of state firm in times of turbulence has been the feature of Mr. Hoover's incumbency.

She Achieves New Height in Capital

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-© Harris & Ewing

MRS. GARNER

Yale Gallery Opens Exhibition of Old Roosevelt Silver

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 4—In honor of President and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Yale Gallery of Fine Arts today opened an exhibition of Roosevelt silver made by early New York silversmiths in the eighteenth century for members of the President's family. The silver was selected from the Mabel Brady Garvan Collections at Yale, the gift of Mr. P. Garvan, of New York City.

Many of the pieces were made by Nicholas Roosevelt, who lived in 1715-1769. These contain a fine tankard, the lid and handle of which are decorated with French coins of 1727 and 1745; a pear-shaped teapot of the Chippendale period; a three-legged cream jug, and a porringer spoon. Nicholas, an official silversmith for the City of New York, was the nephew of Jacobus (1692-1776) and Johannes Roosevelt (1689-1733), the respective direct ancestors of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

Earliest in date among the family plate is an exceptionally fine tankard, made by Benjamin Wynkoop, bearing the initials of Johannes and Helytje Roosevelt, who were married in 1708. The lid is engraved with Johannes Roosevelt's cypher, or entwined initials, a characteristic feature of early New York silver. Johannes, who served as assistant alderman of New York City from 1717 to 1727, and as alderman until 1730, was connected by marriage to Wynkoop, maker of the tankard. Mrs. Roosevelt is seventh in decent from Alderman Johannes.

Wynkoop's son, Cornelius, was the maker of the bowl, which according to the Roosevelt family tradition, was made in 1726 as the christening bowl of Isaac Roosevelt, great-great-grandfather of the President. Issac was a member from New York of the Provincial Congress of 1775 and New York State senator. A large covered porringer made by John Brevoort (1715-1775) bears the initials of Harriet Howland Roosevelt, the third wife of James Roosevelt, New York alderman in 1809 and great-grandfather of the President.

Japan Sends Greetings

TOKYO, March 4 (AP)—Emperor Hirohito today telegraphed his congratulations to President Roosevelt.

The newspaper Nichi Nichi expressed the hope the Roosevelt Administration will press for repeal of the act excluding Japanese immigration and abandon the Stimson polices in the Far East. The Jiji Shimpo sympathized with Mr. Roosevelt because of "appalling problems" he faced and hoped the change would restore old Japanese-American amity.

North Carolina Totals Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The sum of $2,252,821 was spent in North Carolina during the quarter of 1932, according to a statement issued by Dr. Fred Morrison, director of activities in this State. Of the amount named above, $1,147,069 came from federal allotments and $1,105,572 from local sources. The number of families to whom aid was given in October was 57,886; in November, 83,449, and in December, 122,281.

British-American Co-operation Seen As Key to Revival

Tariff Barriers Blocking Trade Improvement, Economist Holds

An Anglo-American understanding to promote concerted action toward betterment of the world's economic condition was urged today by Dr. John H. Williams, professor of economics at Harvard University, before the Boston branch of the Foreign Policy Association.

Dr. Williams, who has just returned from London, where he represented the United States Government in preparing an agenda for the World Economic Conference, emphasized abandonment of world restrictions on trade as of paramount importance.

The nations have been forced to take measures against each other, he said, in their efforts to protect themselves against an unbalanced situation.

Depreciation of national currencies, control of foreign exchanges, direct trade restrictions by means of quotas, clearance and license requirements, and indirect restrictions by means of tariff are all, he averred, manifestations of the same phenomenon of throttled trade. The only cure, he stipulated, is concerted action.

The rôle of international Moses was proposed for a partnership of the United States and Great Britain by Mr. J. A. Stevenson, Ottawa correspondent of the London Times. Depicting the two nations as akin in heritage, humanitarian services, concepts of liberal democratic government and of peace, he declared they and they alone could promote this ideology throughout the world.

Great Britain has overplayed its part in helping the backward races and needs, the coöperation of vigorous America to sustain it, Mr. Stevenson maintained.

It is imperative, he declared, that the two nations speedily resolve their differences. Economic isolation is harmful to both nations, he said, and, in order that a common basis of mutual prosperity shall ensue from the World Economic Conference, it is essential that its orbit include debts, tariffs and currency.

To Canada, which has always "borne the brunt of Anglo-Canadian antagonisms," tariff adjustments are most desirable, he indicated. Canada has been punished by the American tariff policies and has been forced to erect reluctant tariff walls. Canada is weary of economic war and wants reciprocity, he stated.

Florida Grapefruit

Tree ripened direct from the grove to you in four days by express; quality unsurpassed 3.50 delivered per case of 1 3/5 bushels, east of Mississippi River, check with order.

SPEISE GROVES

Maxwell Road Lakeland, Florida

HAVANA, CUBA

CASA INEZ

Beauty Shoppe

Eugene Permanent Wave
Helena Rubinstein Products

PRADO 41

INEZ FORD, Proprietress

MIAMI—MIAMI BEACH

the smartest suits on the beach are

Sunshine Fashion Swim Suits

exclusive with

Burdine's

Oranges, Grapefruit, Tangerines, Tropical Fruits, Jellies and Marmalades

Michelsen's

Our 21 years' experience enables us to supply quality products, satisfactory delivery and skillful service.

Mail Orders Receive Special Attention

Hamilton Michelsen Groves Co.

Miami Office and Packing Plant, 132 So. Miami Ave.; Branch Store, Roney Plaza Hotel, Miami Beach.

Your sandwich will be no better than the quality of the bread you use.

Colonial Bread

IS *Good* BREAD

LEE BAKING CO., ATLANTA

IN THE SWIM

WITH

IRVINE'S BATHING SUITS

Florida's leading shop for bathing creations of latest design. Bathing suits, pajamas, robes and accessories for men, women and children.

IRVINE'S Inc.

100-108 N. E. SECOND AVENUE MIAMI, FLORIDA

American Laundry

"Care is our wash word"

Phone 3-1228 1630 2nd Ave., So.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

MIAMI, FLORIDA

Interior Decorators

Qualified personal service coupled with an extensive selection of draperies and upholstering, meets the need of the discriminating. A visit to our studio is invited.

STUDIO of

RICHARD PLUMER

Incorporated

179 N. E. 40th St., Moore Furniture Bldg.

Liberals' Victory In House Caucus To Aid Roosevelt

Conservatives Lose Power to Check Leader's Plan in Rally to Rainey

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 4—Relative absence of the old sectional issue made the organization caucus of House Democrats notable in post-Civil War evolution of party politics on Capitol Hill.

The division over candidates for the Speakership, for the first time, was on grounds of conservatism and liberalism, in other words significant politics instead of the old conflict between northern and southern elements within the party for control of the House organization.

In the voting which swept control out of the hands of Speaker Garner's conservative triumvirate, the western agricultural element was combined with the more liberal of the southern membership, both of which have been growing increasingly restless under Mr. Garner's autocratic dictatorship in the House.

Not only did the victors smash the conservative domination in actual leadership, but their first act was to set up a steering committee to control legislative programs, thereby giving the party generally a voice in the control which it has never before possessed in its history.

The revolution in the House coincides with that in the party at large. Mr. Roosevelt owed his nomination at Chicago to the liberal element in the party as opposed to the conservatives who backed Al Smith in 1928 and did their utmost to prevent Mr. Roosevelt's nomination.

Although the conservatives put party loyalty above their disappointment when election day came around, they are definitely out of the picture as far as representation in the new Administration is concerned.

In this respect, Mr. Rainey's victory in the House is unquestionably a fortunate thing for the next President. It means that he will have an organization in the House entirely sympathetic to his views on the power issue, relief legislation and banking and general business reform.

The Garner - McDuffie - Bankhead triumvirate in the House, which went down to defeat, probably could have insured more efficiency in House management. Their methods are those which "Uncle Joe" Cannon and Nicholas Longworth utilized, both effectively and ruthlessly. They operated like clockwork and business was put through under them in short order. But they were scarcely democratic.

Mr. Rainey is not the type to rule with an iron hand. He is both by nature too kindly and by political conviction too liberal. His tendency is always to give the various groups in the party more of a voice in its management.

This revolution, both in the party at large and in the House, is being interpreted here in terms of a decided tendency away from sectionalism, which has dominated party politics in this country for over half a century.

Mr. Roosevelt himself is known to have in his mind a regrouping of political forces along significant lines. He foresees a Democratic Party which will be the party of liberalism as opposed to a truly conservative Republican Party from which he hopes to draw its western progressive element.

Whether it works out eventually or not the tendency at the moment is certainly in this direction. A Republican Progressive is in the Cabinet and Progressive senators are ready to back Roosevelt policies in the upper chamber. If it continues to gain momentum the War Between the States may finally cease to be the dominant factor in American politics.

Roosevelt Milestones

Born at Hyde Park, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1882, of conservative Dutch-Patroon and Franco-Flemish stock. His father, James Roosevelt, was a fourth cousin of President Theodore Roosevelt.

Educated at Groton and Harvard, graduating in 1904.

Married Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, member of distant branch of own family, March 17, 1905.

Earned law degree at Columbia University in 1907 and began law practice in New York City. Became vice-president in charge of New York office of Fidelity & Deposit Company of Maryland.

Elected to New York State Senate from Dutchess County in 1910, at the age of 28, as the first Democrat to carry the county in 28 years.

Led fight for Woodrow Wilson and was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy in 1912. Youngest man ever to hold that office.

Nominated as Democratic candidate for Vice-President, running alongside James M. Cox, in 1920.

Put name of Gov. Alfred E. Smith in nominaton as Democratic candidate for Presidency in 1924.

Again nominated Governor Smith, and was himself elected Governor of New York in 1928.

Elected President of the United States, Nov. 8, 1932.

Inaugurated, March 4, 1933.

Garner of Texas

Born of pioneer stock in a log cabin at Blossom Prairie, Texas, Nov. 22, 1868.

Received his only education from an aunt and in law offices.

Practiced law and banking at Uvalde, Texas.

Entered public life as a county judge, and served four years in the state Legislature.

Delegate to Democratic national conventions in 1900, 1904, 1916 and 1924.

Elected to House of Representatives in 1903.

Rose to ranking minority member as result of Harding landslide in 1920.

Chosen Speaker of House, Dec. 7, 1931.

Elected Vice-President of United States, Nov. 8, 1932.

Inaugurated, March 4, 1933.

Good Team for a Strong Pull

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - Keystone-Underwood

THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT

Roosevelt's Denial of Obstacles Bases Nation's Hope in His Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

debt problems and the stagnation of world trade, make up a tragic burden.

America has confidence in its Presidents until doubt and disappointment shake this trust. And, having overwhelmingly chosen Mr. Roosevelt, it has confidence in him today. A nation is holding up his hands. Everyone knows that this is no time for destructive criticism.

It is important, therefore, to examine the bases for this confidence in President Roosevelt's background and character. First, and seldom considered, is his temperament. Strange, one says, to be talking about temperament in times like this! But that is just the reason why Mr. Roosevelt's philosophical poise is immensely important.

The new President has an objective, impersonal attitude toward problems. He does not take the world's woes upon his own shoulders, and let them crush him down. His temperament always persuades him that there is a way out, and he does not despair. He preserves his good humor and equanimity under the gravest tests.

This philosophic calm was manifestly built into President Roosevelt's character after physical affliction in 1921 took him down into the valley of the shadow, from which he emerged tranquil and poised, a fighter—and smiling. The tides of human experience, he feels, can give him no harsher a buffet than they gave at Campobello Island more than a decade ago. He rose above that blow, and expects to rise above others.

Poise and Good Humor

But it is not simply as a fighter that President Roosevelt's temperament fits him for the needs of the hour. A mere courageous man might hurl himself fruitlessly and destructively against a stone wall. The new President keeps his poise and objectivity; he keeps himself out of it. By his victory over physical affliction, he has cut off the ties with ordinary material bondage.

This, at least, is the analysis given by those friends who should know him best. And the qualities revealed appear to build up exactly the temperament which the country needs today. Personal responsibility, which is inescapable, is one thing—a thing no President should dodge. But to allow that responsibility to become dooming and overwhelming by its very mass is the danger confronting an Executive in times like these. It is this danger which Mr. Roosevelt seems fitted to overcome.

Alongside this temperamental advantage is the President's abundant and intimate good humor. Good humor certainly is not a substitute for penetration, intelligence, leadership. But it can smooth away a great many bumps. In Mr. Roosevelt's case it is carried to a considerable extreme: so extreme that some observers have seen objections. The President is declared to be so very tolerant, so amiable, so good-humored, that he seeks to please everybody, and by a slight transition attempts to become all things to all men.

If this charge has basis, it is a fault which the President should speedily have kicked out of him by his job. No President can go on pleasing everybody. Soon he must make his decision, and from the moment that responsibility descends, many of the dangers of two-faced-ness disappear.

Reaches Clear Decisions

It is noteworthy that when the critical moment has come, President Roosevelt has never dodged his decisions. He has frequently pursued a conciliatory, affable and apparently passive attitude right up to the moment when decisions had to be made. But when that moment came, his decision was swift, searching, conclusive and generally right. In other words, Mr Roosevelt has repeatedly sought to keep all sides friendly, he has pursued the maxim of not looking for trouble, but in the end has never hesitated to take a stand, and with it the apparently inevitable enemies.

Perhaps the clearest example of these tactics was in Mr. Roosevelt's relations with the Tammany scandals and Mayor Walker. Apparently wavering in early stages, he came to the showdown with vigor and determination, and did not shrink from breaking definitely with the Tiger and banishing its Mayor.

There are some apparent advantages and some drawbacks to this method. But it is one that will surely now be used extensively in the White House. Indeed, it is unprecedentedly necessary. Mr. Roosevelt was elected by a political heterodoxy, of which he himself was the solitary bond of union. The groups which supported him might have broken up at any moment. Not only did the Republican insurgents and the big floating vote constitute this diversity, but the Democratic Party itself had shown dramatically in 1928 and 1924 that dissension in its ranks was a standing peril.

Clashing Elements Faced

It now becomes President Roosevelt's task to hold together as many as possible of these potentially warring factions. Otherwise, the American Government can hardly avoid being thrown into one of those periods of deadlock—of "civil war" in Washington—in which President and Congress bombard one another, and constructive government languishes.

While the specific points in the Democratic program are important, it is even more important that there should be a Democratic program at all, and that it should be carried through. Any kind of constructive action is better than impotence and stagnation. Therefore President Roosevelt must exercise all his arts of diplomacy, springing from his warm good humor and his political experience, to keep as many people as possible contented. Few public men in the United States are better qualified for this task, even President Roosevelt's bitterest opponents would agree. Already, he has kept the support of Senator Carter Glass and Senator Huey P. Long. The time will of course come when the more extreme of these elements will break away.

But by and large President Roosevelt's ability to hold together a coalition will determine the success of his governing mechanism. It is fortunate indeed that he is so well qualified at this particular task, that his years at Albany have given him daily practice with a legislature which had to be conciliated, that his broad human sympathies naturally enlist support.

Indeed—and this is important in a picture of the Roosevelt background—so diverse are the new President's supporters, and so sweeping was his victory at the polls, that his Administration has already some of the aspects of a national government. He would be well advised, in the opinon of many, to turn the present crisis into a patriotic opportunity, and erect a nonpartisan structure. Already, in selecting three nominal Republicans and a virtual Hoovercrat in his Cabinet, President Roosevelt has gone far in that direction.

Evidence is mounting to disprove the ultimate validity of the "all-things-to-all-men" charge. In his Cabinet President Roosevelt made no attempt to conciliate the Tammany Hall-Alfred E. Smith wing or wings of the party, though he went very far to enlist potential and reward past Republican support. Further in appointing Representative Lewis W. Douglas as budget director, he definitely broke with extreme veterans' groups. On both counts, people have been clamoring that President Roosevelt declare himself, and they have charged vacillation. He has answered them.

In the President's intimate and personal background are many relevant facts. His aristocratic lineage and upbringing find a precedent in his great fifth cousin, but there has been nothing else just like them in the White House since the first few Presidents. Heir to a baronial estate and tradition on the Hudson, Mr. Roosevelt is nevertheless freer from snobbery than many another occupant of the White House. His intimate friends are from all ranks. He makes these friends readily: indeed with refreshing sincerity he refers to anybody with whom he has had contact before as "my friend." Acts show that this is not a mere political phrase. And how useful it is in the transaction of practical affairs!

The United States has the rare privilege of a Chief Executive who unites the caste of the aristocrat with a broad good-fellowship. He has become to his supporters, as someone remarked, "a pot-likker dunker who went to Groton." The parliamentary history of Great Britain, from which the United States inherited most of its governing institutions and traditions, amply proves the value of the "gentleman" in political life. A similar example is shown in every other country where the aristocracy has preserved its vitality.

Upon his aristocratic background, Franklin Roosevelt early began to build practical and liberal experience. At Harvard he led a student fight for better dormitory conditions; elected against great odds to the New York Senate at the age of 28 he organized a coalition to block Tammany's candidate for the United States Senate; called to President Wilson's little cabinet, he slashed red tape and reorganized navy yards and naval reserves; with valiant loyalty he fought for the League of Nations and set a campaigning record in the vice-presidency contest; after his brave fight with physical adversity and to the consternation of his family he returned to political life and gave New York State a distinguished administration.

Thereafter, from the moment of his nomination as presidential candidate, Mr. Roosevelt's typical or temporary flaws were magnified by circumstance and design. There was no moment during that whole campaign, and hardly a moment until March 4, when a showdown in his policies had to come. The amiable, friendly Roosevelt could follow a natural bent and seek to please everybody. This circumstance, which may now be altered, has nevertheless revealed the obverse side of the medal. It shows what President Roosevelt has to guard against, and what, on one or two occasions, he has magnificently spurned.

Skilled in Adjudication

President Roosevelt's background—not attached to big business, not dependent upon political pay for his income—makes him well adapted to carry out what his past indicates may be the greatest of his policies. Taking the helm of a country in which government is being implored on every hand to assist private enterprise, he is a good adjudicator between public and private claims. His experience, going back many years, with New York State forestry and water power, fits him to lead the country in developing national natural resources on a broad-scale, planned basis.

One final point: his health. The President walks only with difficulty. But he is capable of mighty deeds of physical labor. His campaign was one of the most strenuous in history, and he emerged fresh. He glows with well-being. And his very disability is a protection, a barrier, against the stupid hand-shaking and clamoring which have been such a drain on many of his predecessors. His bearing under the attempt on his life at Miami sufficiently reveals President Roosevelt's viewpoint toward purely physical things. Of all apprehensions about the new Executive, the most ridiculous concerns his physical health.

So, with sincere trust and earnest desire to support the President, America greets a calm, poised and impersonal man, a man radiant with good humor, a conciliator, one who takes and uses the advice of others to great degree, a well man. Great are his burdens; impressive his qualifications; history alone can judge for the rest.

Roosevelt Is 12th Mason To Occupy White House

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 4 — Inauguration of Franklin D. Roosevelt places the twelfth Freemason in the White House. He became a member of the order on Nov. 28, 1911, and received the thirty-second degree A. A. S. R. at Albany on Feb. 28, 1929. He is also a member of the Grotto, Shrine and Tall Cedars of Lebanon.

On the evening of his return to New York from Miami, Fla., Feb. 17, 1933, the President-Elect visited the Masonic Temple on Twenty-third Street in New York, where his son Elliott received the degree of Master Mason in Architect Lodge No. 519.

Stansbury Lodge No. 24, in Washington, is hoping for an occasional visit from the new President, who was made an honorary member of this lodge on Nov. 21, 1919, when he made the principal address at the laying of the corner stone of its new building.

Other Presidents known to have been Masons were George Washington, James Monroe, Andrew Jackson, James Polk, James Buchanan, Andrew Johnson, James A. Garfield, William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, William H. Taft and Warren G. Harding. Thomas Jefferson and James Madison are believed to have been members but proof is still lacking.

South Carolina Uses Bumper Turkey Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Practically all of South Carolina's 1932 bumper crop of turkeys were disposed of within the State at top market prices, total sales exceeding $55,000 during the holiday season. Even then the demand was so great that many birds were shipped into the State.

Despite the fact that this year's crop was the largest in history, no carlot shipments were made to eastern markets, according to the marketing division of Clemson College extension service, which assisted in the sales. Mr. George E. Prince, chief of the division, said: "Our growers averaged 15 cents a pound for their turkeys, which was considerably higher than received by those in other southern states."

South Carolina Puts 'Boy' in Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C. — Representative J. Frost Walker Jr., of Union County, is the youngest member ever to be elected to the South Carolina General Assembly. Following a campaign, in which he won a clear majority of 106 votes over five seasoned opponents, eight days after he had celebrated his twenty-first birthday, Mr. Walker took the oath of office four months later.

He comes of a distinguished line of South Carolinians who served their state in legislative halls, being third of his name and generation to represent his home county in the General Assembly.

Davis's Certificate Of Election Presented

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—The certificate of election of Senator James J. Davis (R.) of Pennsylvania was presented personally to Vice-President Curtis today by Mr. Richard J. Beamish, Secretary of State of Pennsylvania, accompanied by a secret communication from Gov. Gifford Pinchot, which was not made public.

There has been some question whether Mr. Davis would be permitted to take the oath tomorrow in view of the indictment pending against him for alleged violation of the lottery laws in connection with promotion activities of the Loyal Order of Moose.

F. A. Anglin

OTTAWA, Ont., March 3 (AP)—Mr. F. A. Anglin passed on at his home yesterday, two days after his resignation as Chief Justice of Canada became effective. He was a brother of Margaret Anglin, the actress. Mr. Anglin started law practice in Toronto in 1888 and 12 years later became clerk of the Ontario Surrogate's Court. He was appointed to the Supreme Bench in 1909 and became Chief Justice in 1924.

Curtis Receives Gift From Senate Colleagues

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—In commemoration of his 38 years in Congress, the Senate yesterday presented the retiring Vice-President—Charles Curtis—with a huge silver tray engraved with the names of his senatorial colleagues.

Halting its last legislative day of the present Congress, the Senate heard a touching address of presentation by the Democratic leader, Mr. Joseph T. Robinson, another veteran on the Hill, and applauded vociferously when he had concluded.

New Mistress of White House Plans Conferences With Press

Women Newspaper Writers to Meet Weekly With Mrs. Roosevelt—Executive Home Ready for Large Family of the President

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 4—With a new mistress of the White House planning to break precedent by holding weekly conferences for women members of the press and bringing with her a family whose various members are continually doing things, the feminine contingent of the Washington press corps is anticipating more "copy" than they have had for a long time.

A number of newspaper women have already obtained additional contracts on the strength of announcement from Mrs. Roosevelt that she will hold meetings with the women writers. Only one rule has she laid down: that no political questions are to be asked. But there promises to be news from many of the other subjects in which Mrs. Roosevelt is interested.

The question newspaper women here are asking themselves now is how they are going to keep up with Mrs. Roosevelt. Their colleagues in New York have told them tales of the breath-taking stride of her activities on election day when she taught her class at the Todhunter School for Girls in New York City, drove back to Hyde Park to vote, returned to New York in time for dinner and the election returns and finally wound up by cooking scrambled eggs late at night for the group with her husband when his election was conceded.

Social Events Dropped

Mrs. Roosevelt had planned an even more strenuous inauguration program but at the last minute she dropped a number of the purely social events out of respect for Senator Thomas J. Walsh. She still had engagements enough of an official nature to give her what any ordinary person would call a full schedule. Because she felt it unfair to the many people who had come long distances not to receive them, Mrs. Roosevelt consented to go through with the official program that had been arranged.

With all the things she undertakes, Mrs. Roosevelt never gives her associates the impression that she is feeling, "Oh, I'll never get everything done I have to do." Her genius for organization is said to be the thing that enables her to crowd so much into a day.

Mrs. Roosevelt must of necessity give up her teaching but she expects to keep up her interest in the school and will probably have groups of the students at the White House at various times. She will drop the weekly radio talks she has been giving on a commercial hour in order that she might have extra funds to give to charity. The editorship of the magazine Babies—Just Babies she intends to retain.

Not only are there indications that there will be much "copy" from Mrs. Roosevelt but also from the President's family consisting of his mother, five children, two daughters-in-law, a son-in-law and four grandchildren. Some of these will undoubtedly be at the White House most of the time.

Mrs. Curtis Dall, daughter of President and Mrs. Roosevelt, is already receiving many invitations to take part in the social life of the capital. Mrs. Dall is the mother of two youngsters, Anna Eleanor and Curtis Jr., otherwise known as "Sistie" and "Buz" who will enliven the White House and occupy the nursery left vacant by Peter, Peggy Ann and Joan, the Hoover grandchildren.

The younger of the Roosevelt boys, Franklin Jr. and John, are still in school, but are expected here for week-ends and holidays. James, the eldest, introduced to campaign audiences as "little Jimmy" in spite of his six feet, is in the insurance business and Elliott is engaged in advertising.

Gowns Not Important

Gowns of Mrs. Roosevelt, whose description is important to society editors, will not play an outstanding part in her régime. She has already let it be known what her spring wardrobe will contain, and has indicated that half a day's shopping done in New York a short time ago will suffice for the season. Her gown for the inaugural ceremonies today was of a hyacinth shade of blue, named for her "Eleanor blue." A coat of darker blue velvet and a hat to match completed the costume. For the ball this evening her announced choice is a gown of rare white antique Chinese brocaded silk.

White House pets give promise of being the subjects of feature stories. Two mounts, "Dot" and "Patches," are being brought to Washington from Hyde Park and will be kept near by so Mrs. Roosevelt and her daughter may take frequent early morning rides. "Weejie" and "Pat," White House dogs in the Hoover Administration, will give way to "Major," Mr. Roosevelt's handsome police dog, and "Meggie," Mrs. Roosevelt's little black Scottish terrier. "Major" rode down to Washington on the truck with the horses, but "Meggie" had the honor of coming along on the train with the special entourage.

The Roosevelts found their new home fairly well stripped of all furnishings except the bare necessities. Many of the pieces which made it homelike belonged to the Hoovers and have been shipped to their California home or put in storage here for use later at their S Street home. Two vanloads of possessions are being brought by the Roosevelts. These contain their favorite pieces of furniture to fill in vacancies in the executive mansion, some silver and books. Also included are a portrait of President Theodore Roosevelt, an uncle of Mrs. Roosevelt, and prized pictures of the United States Navy made at the time the new President was Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Already hanging in a conspicuous place in the White House just opposite the main stairway, the Roosevelts found a portrait of President Theodore Roosevelt as well as a portrait of his wife in a lower corridor. Some reproductions of early American furniture made at the Val-kill furniture factory which Mrs. Roosevelt owns in conjunction with some other women were also included in the first vans.

Bred in wealthy surroundings, Mrs. Roosevelt never has allowed snobbery to enter her make-up. She is determined to be a Democrat with a small "d" as well as a large "d." She has been long active in social work and gives much of her earnings to charity. The mistress of the White House normally receives many requests from those in need and with one who has long been noted for work along this line, requests will undoubtedly be heavier than ever before. It took practically all of the time of one of Mrs. Hoover's secretaries to refer such requests to the proper local authorities.

Official procedure will be nothing new to Mrs. Roosevelt. When she was here during the Wilson Administration as wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy she learned who must be at the head of the line and who at the foot. She has long been interested in all phases of government and it was among the subjects she taught at the Todhunter School.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Virginia Ellen Copeland, Adams, Mass.
Mrs. C. H. Copeland, Adams, Mass.
Mrs. G. H. Rhodes, Slatersville, R. I.
Mrs. Alice L. W. Horton, Woonsocket, R. I.
Miss E. Elise Hyde, Attleboro, Mass.
Tom Lovell Perkins, Foxboro, Mass.
Dorothy Lovell Perkins, Foxboro, Mass.
F. M. Pachard, Passaic, N. J.
Mrs. Marcia Eddy Stowe, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Mae E. Sleeper, Claremont, N. H.

Last of Lame Duck Sessions Ends in Merciful Obscurity

Unmourned, the Gavels Fall at Capitol Hill to End Unproductive Term While Thousands Clamor for the 'New Deal' Promised Nation

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 4 — High hopes of a nation today shrouded in merciful obscurity the close of the last "lame-duck" session of the Congress of the United States.

It ended at 12 noon, when sharp gavel raps at opposite ends of the Capitol brought to a close three months of legislation, productive of little beyond the passing of routine appropriation bills.

Only two of the 11 appropriation measures were left undisposed of when the legislators reassembled for the last time this morning—the Second Deficiency and the bill carrying funds for the District of Columbia. There was every indication that both the bills would be passed.

At the House end, Mr. John N. Garner dropped his gavel for the last time as speaker and went immediately to the Senate to take up a new one as Vice-President. In the Senate the fall of Mr. Curtis' gavel brought to an end 40 years of public service and marked his return to private life.

Few in the vast throng waiting outside to acclaim Franklin D. Roosevelt as the next President gave any thought to the close of the congressional drama. To them the hour of 12 meant only the beginning of the "new deal" as the nation waited to see what Mr. Roosevelt would propose to solve its manifold problems.

Left behind was a session of which much was expected but little obtained. Mr. Roosevelt had wanted it to pave the way for his administration by balancing the budget, relieving the farm situation and disposing of the controversial prohibition and beer issues.

Mr. Hoover had looked to it to complete his reconstruction program and the country had hoped for legislation which would bring an end to its ills and open the road for a rapid return to normal economic conditions.

Measured in terms of these expectations its accomplishments are meager. Only one of Mr. Roosevelt's four points were translated into action. Mr. Hoover failed to get the banking reform legislation he asked in the form of the Glass bill and extended powers for the R F. C. for unemployment relief.

Probably the most outstanding accomplishment of all was the delegation to Mr. Roosevelt of broad authority to reorganize the structure of the Federal Government. On this authority he relies heavily to aid in effecting a billion dollar reduction in the cost of government and balance the budget.

But while giving this power to the next President, the Congress simultaneously admitted its own inability to effect substantial economies by passing appropriation bills totaling roughly $4,250,000,000, as compared to $4,800,000,000 for the previous fiscal year, or a saving of only about $550,000,000. Even this small economy was largely fictitious in that the difference represents roughly the cost of an emergency public-works program in the current fiscal year which was not continued into the next.

Passage of the repeal resolution submitting the Eighteenth Amendment to the states also ranks high among the actions of the session. For, regardless of its disappointment to dry forces, it at least took the controversial issue out of Congress and removed this distraction from the transactors of the nation's business.

Gave Little Economic Relief

To relieve the acute economic situation only three measures of any considerable constructive value were passed. These consisted of the Couzens resolution authorizing the Comptroller of the Currency to limit withdrawals of deposits from national banks for the protection of depositors, the Emergency Bankruptcy Reform Act providing the machinery for debt compositions without going through bankruptcy, and the Steagall Land Bank bill providing for extension of farm mortgages held by the Federal Land Banks.

The last of these is of limited value since the Federal Land Banks hold a relatively small proportion of the total of farm mortgages extant. Much is expected of the bankruptcy reform measure, particularly by the railroads who look to it as a method of squeezing the water out of excess capitalization and making possible a financial structure, under which they can show a profit. It also applies to individuals and farmers who can use it to secure a revision of their debts or terms of payment without the waste, expense and ignominy of bankruptcy.

The Couzens resolution is expected to provide the machinery to check the hysteria which has caused a wave of bank runs throughout the country and threatened to undermine the foundation of the banking system. If utilized to the fullest extent it can also prevent the hoarding of cash which is taking money out of circulation and tying up business activity.

Passage of the Philippine independence bill is the one other action of the session which has attracted national attention. And it was passed in a form which drew strong criticism from almost the entire press of the country and was so distasteful to the Filipinos themselves that there is some likelihood they will decline independence under its terms.

Meanwhile President Hoover in the closing hours of his Administration signed many bills as they came to him. Yesterday's lot numbered 23, including the Treasury-Post Office bill giving broad reorganization powers to the new President, a resolution giving the Comptroller of the Currency full authority over District of Columbia banks and a resolution to continue the joint committee on veterans' benefits.

Lucretia Allen

Pomegranate Cleansing Cream

Does your face cream carry a written guarantee of the percentage of vegetable oil it contains?

Vegetable oils are the most important of all oils used in formulas of this kind.

Miss Allen's Pomegranate Creams—so far as we know—are the only creams which have a written guarantee on the label of each jar stating that the creams contain 88% pure vegetable oils.

Pomegranate Preparations are obtainable in

LOS ANGELES at Bullock's Wilshire
NEW YORK CITY at Jay Thorpe

2 oz.... $1.50 | 8 oz.... $5.00
4 oz.... 2.75 | 16 oz.... 9.00

(Mail orders filled promptly)

BOOK MARKERS

Transparent, have clear permanent figures, hold fast and are practically indestructible. The original and only marker to include all these features. Three sizes — Readers', Library, Pocket.

Set of thirty, postpaid, $1.00

THE PERFECT MARKER
Box 124, Yonkers, N. Y.

THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION IN ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION

Westinghouse *is!*

● Before you select any refrigerator... *look at the mechanism.* Ask..."Is it Hermetically-Sealed?... Is it sealed and protected for lifetime performance?... Is it bathed in a permanent supply of oil?... Is it free of all exposed moving parts, stuffing boxes and belts?"

This is important. For these are the things that make the Westinghouse Hermetically - Sealed mechanism your greatest guarantee of continued economy and dependability... a guarantee backed by a name that means *everything* in electricity. *See for yourself... today!*

[Tune in the thrilling new Westinghouse mystery radio serial by OCTAVUS ROY COHEN... NBC Network]

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY
MANSFIELD, OHIO

Home and Schools Urged to Combine Social Interests

Progressive Education Fosters Move to Bring Parents to School

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 4—Steps that may be taken in the present period of reduced incomes to bring parents and other adult citizens into closer relationship with the schools and so make of them truly community enterprises were proposed by speakers at the Progressive Education Association conference here.

"The present day of increased leisure and less money to spend for it, is an ideal time to enlist the parents in school activities," said Miss Alice V. Keliher of Yale University. She took part in a discussion meeting on school expenditures and expanded her ideas in an interview.

"Many schools are encouraging parents to meet in their halls in the evening and hold forums for discussion of current problems," contined Miss Keliher. "They could extend the invitation to adults to use art rooms, and other physical resources of the school plant. This would not be formal adult education, requiring teachers with additional salaries, but could very well be managed by the participants themselves.

Parents Can Aid Classes

Gifted parents could very well be asked to participate in the daytime activities of the school, leading groups in the activity in which they excel. Until we have members of the community participating actively in the conduct of the schools we are sure to have misunderstandings and demands for unreasonable cuts in school appropriation. If adults of the community are taking part in school activities they will have a much better idea of values and their support of the schools will show this appreciation."

School activities would be enriched if the older members of the community were invited to take part in them, Mr. Frederick L. Redefer, executive secretary of the association, declared. Why should a high school orchestra be limited to boys and girls? Why should not their fathers and mothers and cousins, if musically inclined, find places in the orchestra? In Winnetka, Ill., Mr. Redefer said, a school chorus has grown into a community chorus in line with this idea.

Intimate Community Sought

At present there is a notable effort to get back to the intimate school community relationship that existed when the teacher "boarded round" and knew every family, said Mrs. B. F. Langworthy, vice-president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, presiding at a sectional meeting.

The public school, like the home, Mrs. Langworthy said, is only one unit in the child's education. There are many other factors in the community, such as the movies, the radio and the newspaper, that are educating children for better or worse.

"Unless the school system and the home project themselves into the community, and help mold public opinion there is no hope of emptying prisons," Mrs. Langworthy declared.

How a country school near Louisville, Ky., has developed into a real community enterprise was told by Miss Elsie Ripley Clapp, who left a fashionable eastern girls' school to take up the principalship of a rural public school some years ago and is now enthusiastic over her work.

"On Saturday nights our games and movies draw out about 200 people," said Miss Clapp.

Progress Fair Loses France

CHICAGO, March 4 (AP)—France, according to Paul Claudel, French Ambassador at Washington, will be unable to participate officially in a century of progress, world fair opening next June. The announcement was given in a letter to Mr. Rufus C. Dawes, president of the exposition, and gave necessary economy as the reason.

Chinese Stronghold In Jehol Captured

(Continued from Page 1)

exerted steady pressure, by military movements and negotiations, to persuade him to surrender the district, but without success. For a time he claimed to be "neutral" and finally declared hostility to Manchoukuo and Japan.

Since October, 1932, Japanese military have been planning a campaign to invest Jehol. They have gone about their objective openly, and have announced on more than one occasion that they considered Jehol a part of Manchoukuo. The occupation of Shanhaikwan in January was the first major move in the Jehol campaign.

The Japanese base Manchoukuo's claim to Jehol upon the fact that in recent years it has been governed by Marshal Chang Tso-lin and later by his son, who appointed the military governor, though the appointments were ratified by the government at Nanking. The Japanese argue that the Chinese Government thus admitted that Jehol was a part of Manchuria, and therefore is an integral part of the new State.

From a military point of view, the Japanese need Jehol to consolidate their position in Manchuria. This mountainous district contains a number of impregnable fortresses, which, if they are held by a superior force, assure control not only of Manchuria and Inner Mongolia, but of North China. Without Jehol, Japanese military could never feel safe from attack by Chinese forces. Conversely the Chinese claim, with reason, that North China cannot feel safe from attack by the Japanese if the latter control Jehol.

But the Japanese have been particularly anxious to invest Jehol because it has been the base of the "volunteer movement" in Manchuria. Through this gateway, volunteers have obtained arms and supplies. If this gateway is closed, their movement will be dealt a serious blow and the subjugation of Manchuria will be facilitated.

The occupation of Jehol will mark the end of the first phase of the Sino-Japanese conflict. If Japanese officials are to be believed, it will conclude their military movements on the Asiatic mainland. If Manchuria is their only objective, as they have declared, it means the end of their campaign.

However, many Chinese leaders do not believe the Japanese will be content with Manchuria. The occupation of Jehol undoubtedly puts the Japanese military in a positon to domnate North China and Inner Mongolia. The capital of Jehol, Chengtefu, is less than 100 miles from Peiping, and a small superior force in possession of Jehol might occupy Peiping and its environs at will. From Jehol, it is also possible to cut the Suiyuan railway and separate Inner Mongolia from China.

Events Tonight

Newton High School: Senior play, "The Royal Family," High School auditorium, Walnut Street, Newtonville, 8:15.

Simmons Dramatic Club: Annual program of competitive plays, Whitney Hall, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, 8:15.

Wellesley Riding Club: Presentation of circus, McGee Riding School, Natick, 8.

Massachusetts Society, Order of Founders and Patriots of America: Dinner, preceded by meeting, Parker House, 6:30.

New England Wheaton Club: Annual dance, Longwood Towers, Brookline, 8:30.

Boston City Club: Dinner dance, 14 Somerset Street, 7:30.

Footlight Club: Final performance of "One Hundred Years Old," Eliot Hall, Jamaica Plain, 8:15.

Cambridge Democratic Club: "Inaugural" ball, Mowhawk Club, Lexington, 9.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street Division): Dance assembly, 8.

Theaters

Shubert—"Another Language," 8:20.
Plymouth—"The Queen's Husband," 8:20.
Copley—"The Geisha Girl," 8:30.
Majestic—"Cavalcade," film, 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Men and Jobs," film. At 1:50, 3:50, 5:50, 7:50, 9:50 p. m.

Music

Symphony Hall—Yehudi Menuhin, 8:30.

Events Sunday

Boston Public Library: Viola recital by Mr. Joseph Pulvino, 3:30; concert by Harvard University Orchestra, Pierian Sodality of 1808, Mr. Malcolm Holmes, conductor, 8. Both events, lecture hall, Boylston Street.

International Students' Club: "Chinese Night," speaking and musical program, Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 5.

Old South Forum: Address, "The Future of the American Family," by Prof. Eduard C. Lindemann, of New School of Social Work, Old South Meeting House, Washington and Milk Street, 3:15.

Ford Hall Forum: Discussion of "The Outlook for the Present Generation," by Miss Jennie Lee and Mr. Justine Wise Tulin, also music, Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, 7:30. Meeting, Ford Hall Folks, Klingsley Hall, Ford Building, 4.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Mrs. Harriette Price, contralto; Mr. Sheridan Russell, cellist, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, accompanist, Fenway Court, 2:45. Open to public. Program as follows:

Suite in D major (Prélude, Menuet, Plainte, Napolitaine) de Caix d'Hervelois
Mr. Russell

Invocazione di Orfeo ..... Peri
La Charmante Marguerite ..... Old French
Divinités du Styx ..... Gluck
Mrs. Price

Granadina ..... Joaquin Nin
Serenade ..... Delius
Moto Perpetuo ..... Cupis de Camargo
Mr. Russell

Island of Pines ..... Bantock
Harp of the Woodland ..... Martin
Ayila, Dancer of Kashmir ..... Silberta
Mrs. Price

Junior choir festival, First Parish, Cambridge, 4:30.

Simmons College: Faculty-senior tea, farewell to seniors, afternoon.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Musicale by Mr. and Mrs. George E. Hills, 4. Open to young people.

Events Monday

Children's Museum of Boston: Indian Lore Club meeting, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 4. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Boston Real Estate Exchange: Meeting, membership committee, Exchange Rooms, 12.

Volunteer Service Bureau: First meeting in series; address, "Why We Have Settlements," by Miss Jane Macready, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street, 3.

Boston Congregational Ministers: Meeting, talk, "The Present Japanese Situation and the Manchurian Problem," by Prof. Hideo Kishionoto, of Harvard, 14 Beacon Street, 11.

Boston Universalist Ministers: Meeting, reading of "Vision of Sir Launfal," by Miss Sanborn, Church of Redemption, Boylston and Ipswich Streets, 10:45.

League of American Pen Women: Meeting, Miss Eleanor Holmes Hinkley, author of "Dear Jane," speaker; Hotel Statler, 3.

New England Women's Club: Luncheon and meeting, "Current Events," talk by Rev. Samuel McCall Lindsay, Hotel Kenmore, 1.

Concerts to Come

Tuesday afternoon, March 7, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Tuesday evening, March 7, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Susan Williams, pianist.

Wednesday evening, March 8, in Brown Hall, a concert by the members of the New England Conservatory faculty.

Thursday evening, March 9, in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Thursday evening, March 9, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Gladys Avery, soprano.

Friday afternoon, March 10, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, March 11, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, March 12, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Roland Hayes, tenor.

Monday evening, March 13, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Wednesday evening, March 15, in Jordan Hall, a concert by the student orchestra of the New England Conservatory.

Thursday evening, March 16, in Bratlle Hall, Cambridge, a concert by the Chardon String Quartet.

Thursday evening, March 16, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the Harvard Glee Club, Mr. A. T. Davison, conductor.

Thursday evening, March 16, in Alumnæ Hall, Wellesley, a concert by Sophie Braslau, contralto.

Friday afternoon, March 17, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, March 18, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, March 19, in Jordan Hall, a concert by the Boston Philharmonic Orchestra, Alex. Thiede, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, March 19, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Serge Rachmaninoff, pianist.

Sunday afternoon, March 19, at the Boston Art Club, a concert by the Boston Flute Players Club.

Tuesday evening, March 21, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Maurine Palmer, soprano, and David Blair McClosky, baritone.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Monday 9 to 4. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Eighteenth century French drawings and portraits of the Clouet School lent by Robert Treat Paine 2d; paintings in the museum collection by Boston artists; sixteenth century French engravings; costumes of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries assembled by the Massachusetts Society of the National Colonial Dames of America, opening March 3.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Forty-fourth annual exhibition by the Boston Society of Water-Color Painters. Through March 4.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Saint Botolph Club, 4 Newbury Street—Exhibition of oils.

Literary Shop, 102A Myrtle Street—Water colors by Jacques Messia. Through March 4.

W. J. Gardner Gallery, 381 Boylston Street—One hundred prints by Brangwyn, Cameron, Clark, Dodd, Fitton and Short.

Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street—Paintings by Joseph Goss Cowell. Through March 11.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings of ships and the sea by John P. Benson.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth Street—Oils and water colors by Harley Perkins and John C. E. Taylor. Through March 11.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Paintings by Lee W. Court. Through March 10.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor

Where Tumbling Torrents Roar a Welcome to Tourists

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PANORAMIC VIEW OF SHOSHONE FALLS, IDAHO, "THE NIAGARA OF THE WEST"
The Falls Are 212 Feet High and 950 Feet Wide. The First Shelf of the Plateau Comprises the 68 Acres of Land Recently Presented to the City of Twin Falls as a "Perpetual Park."

'Disability' Case Frauds Charged Against Veterans

Publishing of Pension List Would End Abuses, Payne Declares

Reported investigation by the United States veterans' administration of the instance of 13 Milton policemen and firemen drawing disability compensation may stress the need for a physical reëxamination of these beneficiaries as an essential corrective of nation-wide "maladministration of this form of relief," according to Mr. Karl C. Payne, executive secretary of the veterans' division of the Massachusetts branch of the National Economy League.

The inquiry, which probably will entail the examination of the records of the men involved as well as their second physical examination, follows the request of Mr. George S. Murray, chairman of the Milton board of selectmen, that some remedial action be taken toward this situation wherein employees are disabled enough to receive federal help and able to be firemen and policemen.

Reëxamination of those receiving disability compensation would reveal, according to Mr. Payne, that there are numerous instances in the nation of veterans getting compensation for injuries real enough at the start but now nonexistent. Disability compensation is just in concept, he said, but its administration has been lax, in that examinations have not been made often enough to weed out the men who have become ineligible.

Mr. Payne indorsed the inquiry and favored postponement of action by the Milton authorities until the veterans' administration has had its chance, he said. Disability allowance, which, he said, permits payment of relief to veterans for disabilities in no way connected with war, unlike disability compensation, represents a provision that never should have been made a law.

According to a spokesman of the veterans' bureau in Boston there is contradiction in the fact that a man may receive some disability compensation and still serve a town as a fireman or policeman. For, he explained, the basis of this compensation is the ability of the veteran to return to his pre-war employment and income. The amount of the compensation is roughly devised to compensate for the loss between the post-war and pre-war income. It was also stressed that periodic physical examinations are given and no compensation is drawn without careful and efficient federal examinations.

Mr. Payne, referring to the 13 Milton veterans, said:

"These men are undercover chiselers. They are disabled to the Federal Government but hale and hearty to the town government that gives them a job. Case records are protected by law from inspection and even the names of the pensioners cannot be published. Publish the pension list and you will end many abuses connected with veterans' administration."

Boston Theater Group To Give Play Series

The Group Theater, remembered in Boston for its performance of Mr. Paul Green's "The House of Connelly" in 1931, is to be presented in a series of plays in this city next season by the Boston Theater Association, Inc.

The Group's list of productions, which will include new plays as well as old, will be announced shortly. These plays will be prepared during the Group's usual three months' summer rehearsal period in the country.

Quebec Bootlegger Much in Evidence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—That the government control of liquor does not eliminate the evils of the bootlegger, is demonstrated by the fact that 45 automobiles, two speed boats and several schooners, as well as many thousands of gallons of contraband liquor, fell into the hands of the Quebec Liquor Control Police, during the course of 1932, in the Quebec district alone.

Three and four thousand gallon loads were confiscated by the officers on several occasions, and it is unofficially estimated that the year's seizures amounted to approximately 30,000 gallons, most of which were destroyed.

Shoshone Falls Area Extended By Gift of Land

Sixty-eight Acres Goes to City of Twin Falls for 'Perpetual Park'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TWIN FALLS, Idaho—Shoshone Falls, known as "the Niagara of the West," has ever been Twin Falls' free gift to thousands of tourists each year, and even though in later years the water flow is infrequent, on account of power and irrigation projects, the awesome beauty of the rock formations still attracts visitors seeking inspiration from the majestic out-of-doors.

And now the city of Twin Falls has received a gift, a tract of approximately 68 acres on the south side of the Snake River canyon at the falls. The gift, accepted by the Twin Falls City Council, comes from Mr. F. J. Adams, Omaha business man, "to be forever held for park purposes only for the beneficial use and enjoyment of all the people."

Mr. M. J. Sweeley, former state senator, and Mr. Burton E. Morse, Twin Falls architect, with whom Mr. Adams had discussed property improvements on visits to this section, proffered the gift.

The property extends from a point a little below the brink of the falls on the west, along the water's edge to a point above the ferry on the east, and extends southward from the river, including part of the first bench in the canyon. State-owned land joins it on the west. The land that has been turned over to the city was at one time included in a proposed state memorial park.

The property was purchased many years ago by Mrs. Adams's father and former Senator W. A. Clark of Montana. They erected a hotel on the land. Many famous Americans, including Theodore Roosevelt, signed their names to the register in pioneer days. The hotel was burned several years ago. The first building on the site was erected 50 years ago by Mr. C. S. Walgamott, southern Idaho pioneer, and now a resident of southern California.

Week-End Radio Programs

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Musicalogue, Moses Smith.
5:30 NBC, dance music.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
6:30 Reports; sports review, Bill Williams.
6:45 W. E. Chamberlin, Moscow correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, interviewed by Ernest Beaufort.
7:00 "Barn Dance."
7:30 NBC, Paul Victorine's Orchestra.
7:45 NBC, Octavus Roy Cohen, mystery drama.
8:00 New England Singing Club.
8:15 NBC, Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, Guy Harrison, conductor; pianist.
9:00 NBC, "Bad Man's Picnic"; sketch.
9:30 NBC, Southern Singers; quartet.
9:45 NBC, Dedicatory program to WHAM, Rochester, N. Y.
10:15 NBC, Network Salute to WHAM.
10:45 News; reports; sport review.
11:15 American Radio Relay League.
11:30 Local and NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "The Lady Next Door."
5:45 "Sekatary Hawkins," sketch.
6:00 Evening Tattler; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 Popular studio soloist.
7:00 Book talk.
7:15 Voice experiment results.
7:20 NBC popular programs.
7:45 NBC, "The World Today"; talk.
8:00 Magazine of the Air.
8:15 "Editorial Attic."
8:30 NBC, The Economic World Today.
9:00 NBC, Riesenfeld's Viennese Program.
9:30 NBC, George Olsen's Orchestra; Gus Van; Ethel Shutta.
10:00 NBC, Saturday Night Dancing Party.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC dance music.
11:30 NBC, "Inaugural Balls Past and Present."

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS dance music.
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 "The Saturday Nighters."
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "The Voice of the Saxophone."
6:30 Local dance music.
6:45 Paul Shirley, viola d'amore.
7:00 CBS, Frederic William Wile.
7:15 CBS, popular musical programs.
8:00 CBS, Comedy sketch.
8:15 CBS, "The Magic Voice."
8:30 Dramatic program.
8:45 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
9:00 CBS, Bing Crosby; orchestra.
9:15 Walter Smith's Concert Band.
10:00 CBS, Inaugural Ball.
11:30 "Keyhole"; reports; news.
11:45 "Hill Billy George."
12:00-4:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Committee on American Education.
5:15 Dance music.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, Cowboy Tom and Indian Chief.
6:00 CBS, Popular musical programs.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 Local dance music.
8:00 Dramatic program.
8:30 Talk, "Getting the News."
8:45 Organ recital.
9:00 Announcements; news.
9:15 Local dance music.
9:30 Polo game, Commonwealth Armory.
10:30-12:00 Dance music.

For Sunday

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 Organ recital; reports.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Promenade Concert.
1:15 NBC, Travelogue.
1:30 "Radio Nimble Wits," Everett Smith.
1:45 Hill Billies.
2:00 NBC, Mystery Tenor; Charles Gilchrist; Czerwonky Ensemble.
2:15 Talk, Joe Mitchell Chapple.
2:30 Popular vocal and dance music.
4:00 Principato Hawaiians.
4:15 "Massachusetts Bay Colony"; talk.
4:30 NBC religious programs.
5:30 NBC, "Pages of Romance"; sketch.
6:00 NBC, Dance orchestra; quartet.
6:30 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Concert.
7:00 Studio period.
7:15 NBC, Talk, Mr. Haggard.
7:30 NBC, Great Moments in History.
8:00 NBC, "L'Heure Exquise."
8:30 NBC, "30,000 Years in Sing Sing."
9:30 NBC, Walter Winchell.
9:45 Dixie Jubilee Singers.
10:00 NBC, D. W. Griffith's Hollywood.
10:15 NBC, Lopez Orchestra; comedians.
10:45 News; reports.
11:15 NBC, Welcome Lewis; orchestra.
11:30 American Legion program.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

11:00 a. m.—Old South Church service.
12:15 p. m.—Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
12:30 Neapolitan String Quartet.
12:45 Kahakalau's Hawaiians.
1:00 NBC, Pop Concert.
1:15 Studio soloists.
1:30 NBC, Southern mountain sketch.
2:00 Big Brother Bob Emery.
2:15 NBC, "International Coöperation," Paul Mantoux, from Paris.
2:30 NBC, Marimba Band.
2:45 NBC, "Should Roosevelt Recognize Soviet Russia?"
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Hour of Worship.
4:00 NBC, "Singing, the Well Spring of Music."
4:15 NBC, Vee Lawnhurst; John Seagle.
4:30 NBC, Revelers Quartet; orchestra.
5:00 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
5:15 NBC, Dream Drama.
5:30 NBC, Garden Program; soloists; orchestra.
6:30 Local popular programs.
7:15 NBC, Juvenile sketch.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Orchestra; organ; sextet.
9:30 Dance orchestra; soloist.
9:30 NBC, "American Album."
10:00 Popular vocal program.
10:15 NBC, Rex Chandler's Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, Donald Novis, tenor.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 Time announcements; news.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

10:45 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:00 noon—CBS, Mormon Choir and organ.
12:30 Vocal ensemble.
2:00 CBS, "Smiling Ed" O'Connell.
2:15 CBS and local popular programs.
3:30 "Under the Reading Lamp."
3:45 Edward MacHugh, baritone.
5:00 Yankee Salon Ensemble.
5:30 Dance music; talk, reports; news.
6:00 CBS, "The Lawyer's Influence on Public Opinion," Judge Samuel Seabury.
6:30 Popular musical programs.
7:00 Chorus; soloists; organ.
7:30 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
7:45 CBS, "Your Child," Angelo Patri.
8:00 CBS, "John Henry"; serial sketch.
8:15 CBS, Orchestra; soloists; quartet.
8:45 CBS, "John Henry"; serial sketch.
9:00 CBS, Fred Allen's Revue.
9:30 CBS, "Parade of Melodies."
10:00 Dance orchestra; soloist.
10:30 Report by Frank Ryan.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

10:30 a. m.—Tremont Temple service.
12:00 noon—"Symphonic Album."
12:15 p. m.—String orchestra; soloists.
12:30 CBS—Polish music.
1:00 CBS, "Poet's Gold."
1:15 CBS, Little Jack Little.
2:00 Local dance music.
3:00 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor; Mishel Piastro.
5:00 CBS, "Roses and Drums"; sketch.
5:30 CBS, Musical Revue.
6:00 Local dance music; news.
6:30 CBS Cathedral Hour.
7:00 Tremont Temple service.
8:30 Local popular programs.
9:15 Organ recital.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Ernest Hutcheson, pianist; concert orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Gaucho Ensemble.
11:00 CBS dance music.

Monday's Features

WBZ

11:45 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Radio Guild: "The Great Divide."

WEEI

8:20 a. m.—Globe news.
12:15 p. m.—Globe news.
4:00 p. m.—Globe news.

WNAC

7:15 a. m.—Record news.
12:01 p. m.—Traveler news.
2:00 p. m.—Talk, Mayor James M. Curley.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, Sylvia Sapiro, pianist, presenting Bach's "The Well-Tempered Clavichord."

WAAB

8:31 a. m.—American news.
3:01 p. m.—American news.

Music

Jan Smeterlin

Mr. Jan Smeterlin, pianist, gave a recital in Jordan Hall last night, with this program: Schubert, Sonata in B flat; Mozart, Sonata in D; Chopin, 3 Mazourkas, 2 Valses; Granados, "La Maya y el Ruisenor"; Albeniz, "Triana."

Mr. Smeterlin is an artist of distinction not because he has a brilliant technique, supple rhythm, musical imagination and a good sense of style, but because, being equipped with these qualities, he employs them in the revelation of a strongly individual approach to the music he undertakes. His Schubert is strikingly and stirringly romantic, but romantic in a thoroughly Smeterlinian way, with unusual subtleties of accent and dynamics. His Mozart last night was equally individualized, rather less successfully. The pure Mozart style does not lend itself readily to too personal interpretation.

It was with Chopin, of course, that Mr. Smeterlin made his strongest impression. He is a noted exponent of his compatriot's music. Yet his Chopin is utterly novel, as unlike that of Paderewski for example as Paderewski's is unlike De Pachmann's. It is an extraordinary experience to hear hackneyed Chopin items played in such a way that they sound as fresh as if set down on ruled paper yesterday.

An audience of good size was emphatic in approval. E. A. S.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight, and Sunday; not much change in temperature; moderate northwest winds; minimum temperature tonight near 28.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Sunday; little change in temperature.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy tonight and Sunday; slightly colder tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh north or northwest winds and generally fair weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	36	48	Montreal	32	38
Bismarck	34	44	Nantucket	34	38
Boston	32	38	New Orleans	46	62
Buffalo	30	34	New York	34	40
Calgary	6	16	Norfolk, Va.	38	44
Charleston	38	54	North Platte	34	36
Chicago	32	36	Philadelphia	38	48
Cincinnati	32	40	Phoenix, Ariz.	48	80
Denver	38	60	Pittsburgh	30	36
Eastport, Me.	28	36	Portland, Me.	32	38
Hatteras	42	50	Raleigh	36	46
Honolulu, T.H.	...	...	St. Louis	32	46
7 p.m., Mar. 3	...	...	St. Paul	28	38
Helena, Mont.	24	40	Salt Lake City	30	40
Huron, S. D.	30	48	San Francisco	42	62
Jacksonville	38	60	SantaFe, N.M.	32	58
Kansas City	30	48	Seattle	36	50
Key West	60	70	Tampa	46	64
Los Angeles	56	76	Washington	38	46
Memphis	32	46	Wichita, Kan.	42	54
Miami, Fla.	46	70	Williston, N.D.	34	44

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 4.
B—Maximum March 3.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 5:10 p. m., Sunday 5:27 a. m.
Height of tides 7.2 feet, 8.2 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6:09 p. m.

Less Drinking in Sweden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM — Consumption of alcohol in Sweden in 1932 decreased 6.1 per cent and wine drinking dropped 25.1 per cent, compared with 1931. The total consumption of alcoholic beverages amounted to 31,000,000 liters.

Williams College Declares Politics Institute Dropped

Seeks New Order—Feels It Has Done All Possible Under Old

Williamstown's famous Institute of Politics, after 12 years' continuous activity, will omit its sessions this year. This was announced by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College, last night, addressing the annual meeting of the Williams Alumni Association of Boston at the University Club.

"The funds would be available," he said, "but the institute authorities feel that all the work that can be done profitably under the old system has been done. The institute has spread workable information and increased public interest in international affairs, but more must be done throughout the year as well as in August. This year the members of the institute will consider two fundamental changes that will, it is hoped, greatly increase the value of the work.

"The first," he continued, "is the setting up of a sort of super-round table. If proper coöperation is secured, topics will be assigned at future August meetings of the institute to the representatives of various nations for consideration during the year. These representatives will study and discuss their topics with other members of their universities or organizations. Then the next August the various groups will report, and the institute will compare notes and disseminate the information gained. This system will necessitate a small but highly trained permanent staff who understand things international.

"That is the reason," he added, "for the second fundamental change. The institute needs to be endowed. Men of the quality needed for the permanent staff could not be obtained unless they were fairly sure of a long tenure and that is only possible under an endowment. Clearly, this is no time to seek an endowment, so the change will not be made this year. However, support both of the international experts for the super-round table and of others for the endowment is being solicited and much interest is shown."

Prof. John H. Williams of Harvard, who recently returned from the Geneva meeting of the preparatory commission of experts for the international monetary and economic conference, spoke on international economics.

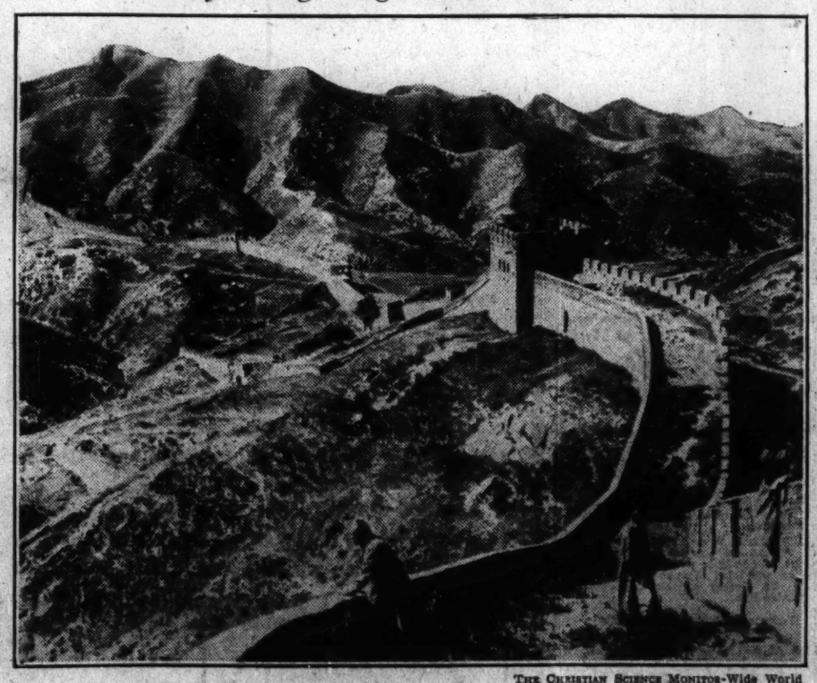
"The origins of the present depression," he said, "were in the World War. Since the causes of the depression are clearly international, an international cure is essential. Most of the economic ills that the peoples of the world complain about would be removed if one thing could be stopped.

"That is," he declared, "destructive economic warfare. The nations of the world must be made to see that they are all in the same boat. No nation can protect its own commerce in any of the various ways now in use without damaging the trade of other nations. We must go to the forthcoming conference prepared to make certain sacrifices of nationalistic ideas for the greater gain of the whole world. All forms of economic nationalism must be removed."

Mr. Bentley W. Warren, senior trustee of Williams and a classmate of President Garfield, told the alumni that "we should teach fewer things, but teach them more thoroughly. The whole world must come to a simpler life, to a more sturdy reliance on plainer—and cheaper—modes of living. Our schools are spending too much."

Officers elected are: Gov. Joseph B. Ely '02, honorary president; Dr. Mark H. Rogers '00, president; W. Herrick Brown, Arthur J. Santry and Kenneth S. Dommett, vice-presidents; Standish T. Bourne, secretary, and Samuel W. Wolcott, treasurer.

New-Style Fighting Around Ancient Wall



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

TYPICAL JEHOL TERRITORY
In Left Foreground May Be Seen Mountain Road From Peiping, Which, Soon After Crossing the Wall, Enters Jehol's Barren Ranges, Where Japanese Have Been Operating.

Restaurants

BOSTON

BLUE SHIP TEA ROOM
TIP OF T WHARF
Open the year 'round
LUNCHEON, TEA, DINNER
Tel. Lafayette 8702
MISS DALRYMPLE, Skipper

CARRIE'S SPA
257 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Three Doors from Symphony Hall
Special Luncheon 30c
Dinner 50c-65c
CAROLINE P. EICHEL
formerly Supt. Cooking Thompson's Spa

Cafe de Paris
165 Mass. Avenue
LUNCHEON 35c-40c
DINNER 40c-50c
Special Full Course
Sunday Dinner 50c-60c

GEORGIAN CAFETERIAS
Located in the Neighborhood
142 Massachusetts Avenue
252 Huntington Avenue

Ye Piccadilly
1122 BOYLSTON ST., COR. HEMENWAY
De Luxe Luncheons and Dinners, 40c to 60c
Special Sunday Dinners, 50c to 75c
MUSIC 6 P. M. to 8 P. M.
Bridge Parties and Banquets a Specialty
Our Adjoining Cafeteria
Open 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
DAILY SPECIALS 25c TO 40c

Under New Management
Clearway Coffee Shop
6 CLEARWAY ST., NEAR MASS. AVE.
LUNCHEONS 25c-35c DINNERS 50c-85c
BREAKFAST A LA CARTE
GRACE C. SPENCER, Manager

LAKE WORTH, FLA.

The Periwinkle Inn
CAFE
COR. 12TH AND J STREET
LAKE WORTH, FLORIDA
MRS. M. CLAYTON, Prop. Phone 141

Amusements

WILMINGTON, DEL.

3RD YR. WORLD'S FINEST PLAY
The GREEN PASTURES
By MARC CONNELLY

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Eva Le Gallienne's Production
Alice in Wonderland
"A PERFECT ENTERTAINMENT"
—Robert Garland, World-Telegram
NEW AMSTERDAM Theatre, W. 42 St. Evs. 8:30
Prices 50c to $3 inc. Tax. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:30

"Many persons, tired of defeatism and bitterness in plays, gave an unexpectedly warm welcome to 'One Sunday Afternoon.' There was continuous laughter and general applause."
—E. C. S., The Christian Science Monitor.
ONE SUNDAY AFTERNOON
LITTLE Thea., W. 44th St. Tel. LAck. 4-6630
Evgs. 8:45. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:45

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL
TUES., MAR. 7, at 3 P. M.
Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
DR. SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY, Conductor
SCHUMANN—Symphony
LISZT—Piano Concerto
TCHAIKOVSKY—Symphony No. 4

SUN AFT., MAR. 12, at 3:30
ROLAND HAYES
Tickets $1.00, $1.50, $2.00

SUN. AFT., MAR. 26, at 3:30
RACHMANINOFF

New Rift Looms In British Parties Over Relief Plans

Abandonment of Public Policy Protested by Opposition

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A live issue upon unemployment policy has developed between two opposing schools of thought in Britain.

This issue concerns the extent to which it is possible by state-financed public works to bring idle bank-balances and idle hands together. It is an issue on which the Government's followers are by no means unanimous. Indeed, so important has the cleavage become that modification in the official policy of the moment may quite possibly occur at no very distant date.

This policy has been authoritatively restated by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister. Replying to an inquiry from the municipal council at Bethnal Green, an area in London where many people are out of work, Mr. MacDonald said his Government had definitely decided "to discontinue the policy of attempting to deal with unemployment by a system of state-assisted relief works."

Mr. MacDonald gave specific reasons for this decision. Between June, 1929, and August, 1931, he said £192,000,000 was spent on such works, yet employment for only 114,000 persons was provided. At the same time the total of those out of work went up from little over 1,000,000 to no less than 2,700,000. In his view the policy of public works ceased to be applicable as soon as it became apparent that unemployment had its roots in world causes and was likely to be long continued.

Relief works in these circumstances, he argued, aggravated instead of reducing the total of unemployment, since by imposing additional burdens upon already hard-pressed industry they postponed instead of accelerating recovery.

The Government's policy at present is to concentrate upon financial, economic and other measures, many of them of international scope, in order to restore conditions under which trade can revive. This policy Mr. MacDonald claimed has already proved its merit in that, since its inception, the relative economic position of Britain as compared with other countries has definitely improved.

He is challenger, however, not only by the official Labor opposition in the House of Commons, but by some of his own followers. The Free Trade Liberals, who on most questions support his Government, are also at variance with him on this question.

The case for public works is based upon the general argument that for the state to support the unemployed as it is now doing without demanding work of them in return is to subsidize idleness. Sir Herbert Samuel, leader of the free trade Liberals, said recently that it was partly because constructive work had been brought to so ow an ob that unemployment was so rife, state expenditure so high and taxation so heavy.

The conflict of opinion here indicated points to eventual compromise. The difficulty is to find specific public works to which the labor of those out of work can be remuneratively applied, without either lowering the wages of those still in employment or of sending up unduly the already very heavy cost of relief.

Positions in Lighthouse Service Announced

Open competitive examinations to fill four positions in the Lighthouse Service, Chelsea, Mass., are to be held shortly and applications of candidates must be filed with the District Manager, First United States Civil Service District, 1501 Custom House, on or before March 13, according to a report by the United States Civil Service Commission.

The positions are: Boilermaker's helper, $4.48 a day; general mechanic, $5.86 a day; motorboat operator, $4.48 a day, and velder's helper, $4.80 a day. Competitors are not required to report for a written examination but will be rated on their training, experience and fitness. Information and applications may be obtained by writing the Secretary, Board of United States Civil Service Examiners, Chelsea, or the District Manager.

Free Organ Recitals Planned at Harvard

Mr. Clarence Watters, instructor of music and organist of the chapel at Trinity College, will give the first public recital on the Isham memorial organ in the Harvard Memorial Chapel, Tuesday evening, March 7, at 8:15 o'clock.

The recital will be open to the public, according to Dr. Archibald T. Davison, organist at Harvard University, and tickets will not be required. The Isham memorial organ is the gift of Mr. Ralph Isham '89 of Santa Barbara, Calif., in memory of his son, Albert K. Isham '15, who served in the World War as a captain of field artillery in the Forty-Second Division. Tuesday's program will represent the first public recital conducted by a visiting organist.

Boston Accepts Holiday Calmly

(Continued from Page 1)

divided pay checks or orders on specific food stores for limited amounts of money against money due employees, it will facilitate food shipping and minimize the annoyances of the Monday moratorium, wisely designed to protect against the foolish and futile hoarder of cash.

The sudden proclamation caught the majority of Massachusetts banking and mercantile houses unawares. The outstanding merchants of Boston met with officials of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce to decide upon a definite general credit policy to govern retail sales activities during the temporary suspension of banking.

At a meeting of the governing council of the board the bank holiday situation was considered and the following action determined upon:

"Stores will be open as usual.

"The governing council is convinced of the soundness of banking institutions in the Commonwealth and considers the bank holiday a temporary measure that will best protect the interest of bank depositors and public. Checking operations in member stores of the Retail Trade Board will be temporarily suspended.

"Policies adopted by the board will be changed as soon as conditions permit.

"Stores for the present cannot cash checks of any kind or accept them in payment for merchandise. Where merchandise is returned, stores cannot make any cash refunds but will exchange such merchandise for other merchandise.

"Regular charge account operations will be continued."

Practically a normal number of shoppers were observed in the stores this morning and a reasonable amount of purchases were made.

Evidently the large number of women that were among the shoppers were giving little thought to the bank holiday. It is expected that further meetings of the Governing Council will be held no later than Monday. It is not yet determined how the stores will be able to make change.

Mr. Henry E. Pierce, in charge of liquidation matters in the bank commissioner's office, explained that any checks which have been sent out within the past 48 hours would be held in abeyance.

On Their Own Initiative

Merchants outside the membership of the Retail Trade Board are left upon their initiative to decide how they shall carry on their business during the bank holiday. Whether they propose to accept checks drawn on the closed banks apparently is for them to decide individually. Coöperative banks are included in the moratorium proclamation. Payments due today or Monday by borrowers in such institutions will come due on Tuesday, just as in the case of any other legal holiday.

Speaking on behalf of a representative group of wholesale merchants, Mr. Thomas F. Anderson, secretary of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, said that the two-day holiday in Massachusetts banks will probably not bring about any serious reaction, except that the temporary moratorium brings business to a standstill until Tuesday. He said it might affect the handling of checks somewhat where merchants will have to choose for themselves whether or not they care to risk the cashing of checks. It might also tie up pay rolls, he indicated.

He said the biggest problem confronting New England shoe and leather wholesalers lies in the fact that they have many frozen accounts in the South and West, where there appears to be a greater financial stringency. Wholesalers in New England as a general group have faith in Massachusetts' banks, Mr. Anderson declared. He also said it would be simply a question of time before the remaining states were obliged to follow suit and declare a temporary bank holiday.

Took News Calmly

Boston took the sudden news of the bank holiday quite calmly. The news reached the banks before the opening hour. Precautions against mass demonstrations among depositors led police officials to station guards at the doors of all banks.

At the regular 9 o'clock opening hour, two burly policemen stood in front of the ponderous steel grill of the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank in School Street. Across the street, the newsie on the City Hall stand shouted his headlines. A makeshift placard attached to the bars of the front window of the bank said: "Bank holiday for all banks in Massachusetts until March 7, by proclamation of the Governor."

People paused to scan the placard. Pedestrians passing by paused a few at a time and huddled together to read the sign. The cold March wind sweeping through the opening between King's Chapel and City Hall whipped the placard up so that people could snatch only a few words at a time. There was a sort of jubilant little gesture to the way the placard whipped like a flag in the wind, that expressions on people's faces belied.

Down in newspaper row, pennies plunked pretty fast into the newsboys' pockets. Looking down State Street, one of the biggest money marts in the nation, it had the deserted appearance of a Sunday afternoon rather than Saturday morning. Traffic officers were not at their usual posts, but there wasn't any traffic to peak of. Officers hung around the big steel doors of the various banks in groups of two or three.

In Stock Exchange

In the Boston Stock Exchange Building the subterranean lunch counters, barber shop and shoe-shine stand were deserted. Around the corner the long corridor was dark in front of the headquarters of the Boston Coöperative Bank. The placard announcing the closing had the footnote: "Watch the newspapers for further developments." An old man with a gray beard protruding from a heavy woolen scarf fished out his spectacles and read the notice studiously. When he was through reading he said, "Well, well," in a mild, halting, high-pitched voice.

The First National Bank was apparently prepared for the occasion with neatly printed placards at the main door. A bank in Devonshire Street didn't post a notice. A solitary policeman stood outside. The street was deserted. A framed placard in the window said, "Start Saving Today."

Down in Franklin Street the granite bulk of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston loomed out of its dingy surroundings like a sleeping fortress. A few persons went in and out of the side door leading to the Internal Revenue Collector's office.

On the other side of Beacon Hill, in the Italian and Hebrew quarters, the situation was just as quiet. There were more police guards outside these West End branch banks. A sergeant and four patrolmen engaged in a jovial confab outside a placarded bank. In the window, behind them, was a sign with the symbol of an Indian and the words, "Outstanding Strength."

Eminently Sound

Mr. Frederic S. Snyder, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in a statement today said, "The Governor's proclamation declaring a bank holiday will be inconvenient to many people, but it is eminently sound.

"The new national wave of hoarding which has moved from the West toward the East has made this protective action necessary.

"Panicky hoarding is foolish and finally is futile. Currency is only the small change of business. There is more currency available than four years ago.

"About fifteen-sixteenths of the deposits made in all the banks of the country are in checks, drafts and so forth; yet many people thoughtlessly believe that while they have deposited pieces of paper they can nevertheless draw out the full amount of their credit in the form of cash. Obviously this is impossible.

"There is plenty of money for all the demands of our national life if it is used as it is intended to be used."

Mrs. Gann Honored By Party Women

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 3—Stepping down out of the public eye after four years as official hostess for her brother, Vice-President Curtis, Mrs. Dolly Gann urged feminine members of the Republican Party here to cooperate with the new Democratic Administration and do all they can to "bring back normalcy."

At a luncheon in her honor given by the League of Republican Women of the District of Columbia, Mrs. Gann asked the women to forget party lines and "put a shoulder to the wheel" to help better conditions. She prefaced her plea with amusing stories of her experiences during her campaign tour.

Others honered at the luncheon were three outgoing Cabinet wives, Mrs. Patrick J. Hurley, Mrs. Ray Lyman Wilbur, and Mrs. William N. Doak; and the wives of a number of retiring Republican senators, including Mrs. George H. Moses, Mrs. James E. Watson, Mrs. Reed Smoot, Mrs. Tasker L. Oddie, Mrs. John Thomas and Mrs. Karl Schuyler.

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

Plays closing tonight are "Another Language" at the Shubert; "The Queen's Husband," at the Plymouth, and "The Geisha Girl," at the Copley.

Miss Rachel Crothers's comedy, "When Ladies Meet," opens at the Plymouth Monday.

"The Red Mill" will be the next bill at the Copley, beginning Monday.

The next production of the Clare Tree Major Children's Theater will be "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," to be presented at Jordan Hall next Saturday morning and afternoon.

"Cavalcade" goes into its sixth week at the Majestic Monday.

At the Fine Arts, the Russian film, "Men and Jobs," will be followed Monday by the German picture, "Vienna, City of Song." Monday evening there will be a dance recital at 9 o'clock by Mr. Adolphe Robicheau and his group.

The Playcrafters, a little theater group, will present as their second production this season the Milne comedy, "Mr. Pim Passes By," for one performance, next Friday evening at Roblin Hall, Church of the Redemption, Ipswich and Boylston Streets.

Gypsies Find Their Place in the Sun in Fields of Hungary

By Permission Rudolph Balogh, Budapest, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRIMITIVE ENCAMPMENT NEAR LAKE BALATON HOUSES THESE SUBJECTS OF KING MICHAEL OF ROMANY

Romany's King Wields Scepter Without Pomp or Circumstance

Gypsy Subjects in Many Lands Remain Loyal to Their Sovereign—Children Trained in Czech Schools Abandon Nomadic Ways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — Michael II, King of Romany, recently left Prague for Poland.

An unassuming tenement house, just beyond the city and near to a village with the sinister name of Hrdlorezy (the Cut-Throats), was for some time the seat of the reigning gypsy King. Half of the second floor of one house was occupied by His Majesty and his household, and a part of the house next door by other followers.

King Michael II was born in the Brzeska district of Poland and, before he succeeded his father in November, 1930, he was plain Mr. Kwik, owner of a tinker's shop. As a souvenir of the royal election which took place in November, 1930, there exists a picturesque election charter with 30 names of the electors, all of whom have duly verified their identity by thumb prints.

Peddle Tinker's Wares

During their stay near the Czechoslovak capital, the members of this gypsy community eked out an existence by peddling their tinker's wares around the city. Their visit here seems to have been due to purely personal affairs—His Majesty was not paying any state visits and there were no press notices of any official receptions.

Nevertheless, for all this lack of pomp and splendor, the King of Romany exerts an important influence over his own people, wherever they may be scattered. Whether in central Europe or anywhere else on the globe, he remains their regal head. The King's own brothers had come from Mexico with their families to join the dynasty only recently.

King Michael's presence in Bohemia will remind many of the difference of opinion so long existing in western Europe as to whether there was not a close connection between the Czechs (or Bohemians) and the gypsies. Were they not the same, or a similar race?

Back to Medieval Times

This question was further deepened by the fact that the word "Bohemian" indicated both the inhabitant of Bohemia and "a gay fellow." But this connection is generally considered to have had its origin away back in medieval times, in the bad reputation which the Bohemian Hussite heretics enjoyed from the fifteenth century onward.

The Czechs are, of course, as innocent of gypsy blood as Cleopatra, the Egyptian, whom Shakespeare calls a gypsy. By today, however, they have a just claim to be associated with the gypsy in a much higher way—because of the great cultural work which the Czechoslovak Government has carried out in gypsydom.

Not only has King Michael II a son who is now a student at a technical college at Posen, in West Poland, but the gypsy children of the eastern provinces of Czechoslovakia, of Slovakia and Ruthenia are today being educated. The inhabitants of the gypsy suburb of Uzhorod are no more the lawless "raggle-taggle gypsies!" They are working people, craftsmen, musicians, tailors. They have a football team. They have even produced some gypsy plays at the Uzhorod theater under the guidance of the local schoolmaster.

First Place for Music

The flourishing gypsy school started in 1926 is a unique institution in the educational annals of the world. This year the school has 52 pupils, the majority of whom are girls. A place of honor in the curriculum is left to music. The children can sing beautiful Slovak songs with feeling but when they start singing in their own gypsy language or when they play on their little violins their shining eyes betray their enthusiasm.

The children enjoy learning and their parents are proud of them. Their devoted teachers have proved that the inherent inferiority of the gypsies is a myth. It is a triumph of faith and kindliness over recalcitrant nomadic nature which had been considered lawless and untamable for centuries.

Ice Patrol Boats Leave To Warn Ships of Bergs

Coöperation of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce with the Boston office of the United States Hydrographic Service, in providing prompt reports of the presence of icebergs in transatlantic steamship lanes, was a valuable service in behalf of safety of shipping, Capt. Byron McCandless, in charge of the local branch Hydrographic Office told Mr. Frank S. Davis, manager of the association.

The Coast Guard patrol boat General Greene is today en route from Boston to the vicinity of the Grand Banks, to begin the initial radiocasting to shipping of the position of icebergs, as a result of the reports of ice received by the Maritime Association. Another report of five large bergs and wide stretches of field ice some 225 miles east of Cape Race, forwarded to the Hydrographic office by the association, late yesterday, is expected to hasten the departure of the cutters Champlain and Mendota, to the international patrol, the cost of which is defrayed jointly by leading maritime nations of the world.

Harvard and West Point To Battle With Pencils

Robot eyes will not be admitted when Harvard's mathematical tyros accept the challenge of the amateur figure jugglers from the United States Military Academy to meet March 16 on common ground for a battle in analytic geometry and integral calculus.

Prof. Julian L. Coolidge '95, head of the Harvard department of mathematics has picked a team of 15 undergraduates to meet the West Pointers in a pencil to pencil contest, but he insists that such robot eyes as those built by the University of Arizona, which can solve in a few minutes problems over which students would labor for hours, shall be barred from admittance along with the usual notes and other mechanical aids.

Slight Gain Reported In February Employment

Although the number of persons reported employed during February through the State Public Employment Office, 169 Congress Street, was 10 per cent greater than in the corresponding period last year, the figure was more than 12½ per cent lower than the previous month, according to a report issued today by the employment office.

A total of 301 persons received work through the office during February, the report said, compared with 339 last month and 291 in February last year. A larger number of metal pressmen, shoe workers, chauffeurs and steam engineers were placed than in January, but the demand for building tradesmen and workers in printing and allied trades was lower. In the women's department an improvement was noted in the demand for power stitchers on shoes and clothing.

Bill Seeks to Increase Kidnaping Penalty

A move to put the clamps on kidnaping in this State took tangible form yesterday with the filing of a bill in the House of Representatives to increase the maximum penalty for this offense from 25 years to life imprisonment. Capital punishment was at first thought advisable by the proponents of the legislation but in view of the present investigation as to the advisability of the State retaining the law which makes this penalty permissible, life imprisonment was substituted.

Realtors appeared before the committee on State Administration yesterday to complain against proposals to permit construction of low-rent apartment houses in the slum areas. The speakers protested that the proposed plan would put the owners of the present blocks out of business. They commended the move to abolish the slums but declared that the pending legislation was not the most practical way.

Extension of the Boylston Street subway to Allston and from thence by branch lines to Brighton and Chestnut Hill was lost in the House when adverse committee reports were accepted.

Boston Relief Drive Reaches $2,693,891

Boston's Emergency Relief Campaign closed the seventh week of its $5,000,000 drive this morning with a total of $2,693,891, it was reported from headquarters. About $19,593 has been received since yesterday noon.

Campaign leaders last night appealed to all not to delay their contributions, but to donate immediately, so that the needy and unemployed and those serving them may be assured of adequate relief in 1933. The campaign, the leaders said, is not making satisfactory progress for the emergency that must be met.

Two of the industry divisions now have passed 90 per cent of their quota, while a third is expected to reach that mark today. The professional division, which has been leading, has been joined in the 90-percent class by the metals and machinery division, while the real-estate division expects to enter that circle today.

Pelley Names Smith

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 4 (AP)—Mr. J. J. Pelley, president, announces the appointment of Mr. Charles E. Smith as vice-president in charge of operations of the New England Transportation Company and the County Transportation Company, highway subsidiaries of the New Haven Railroad. Mr. Smith is a native of Somerville, Mass., and graduate of M. I. T.

House Passes Bridge Bill

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—The House passed last night and sent to the President for signature an omnibus bill containing a provision authorizing the Essex Shore Way, Inc., to bridge the Merrimack River near Plum Island, Mass. The Senate previously had approved the project.

Trinidad Stirred By Reported Ban On Trade Accord

Ottawa Back of Snag in Rice Pact With British Guiana, It Is Held

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRINIDAD, B. W. I.—According to newspaper reports which have not been officially contradicted, Whitehall has refused to permit Trinidad and British Guiana to enter into a trade agreement designed to benefit the latter's rice industry, although it is an open secret that the governors of both colonies favor it, the ground of refusal being that such an agreement would hamper the Indian rice trade and would therefore be adverse both to the spirit and the letter of Ottawa. The agreement would have given additional preferences on Trinidad asphalt and gasoline shipped to British Guiana, in return for a larger tariff concession on Guiana rice entering Trinidad.

The apparent unfairness of the operation of this phase of the Ottawa agreements is loudly inveighed against in the newspapers here and in British Guiana. India it is true gives British Guiana and the West Indies preferences in accordance with arrangements made at Ottawa. But if it be argued that any arrangements made between British Guiana and a West Indian colony which would adversely affect India cannot be permitted for this reason, it can with equal potency be argued, the newspapers say, that the preferences given by India are paper preferences only and without beneficial effects on any Caribbean colony or British Guiana, which do not export any products to India worth speaking about. India on the other hand sends millions of pounds of rice annually to the West Indies, receiving substantial tariff concessions on this article which is a formidable competitor of Guianese rice.

It is charged that India, whose lower labor wage scale permits it to undersell British Guiana in the West Indian rice market, has begun an active campaign directed toward driving British Guiana rice from this market, and that for this purpose rice exporters in India have entered into secret compacts with steamer interests for the keeping down of freight rates between India and Trinidad, the key colony of the West Indies for rice sales organizati...

The proposed trade agreement between British Guiana and Trinidad was drafted at the request of British Guiana, and it was understood that the Government of Trinidad was favorable to it following informal conversations between the governors of the two countries. It is anticipated that strong protests will be sent to the Colonial Office, for the further development of the rice fields of British Guiana, which are among the richest in the world, is regarded as essential if real progress is to be made toward that colony's economic rehabilitation.

The Editor's Puzzle

64

9 "What do you think of this for gramma[illegible]?" [illegible] said the door man, drawing attention [illegible] to the reviewer's account of the show, [illegible] which he said "After indulging in some pulling a lot of funny foolery, [illegible] the vaudeville performer took part [illegible] then joined with the others, in a [illegible] dance, [illegible] the Russian [illegible]"

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

NEW YORK CITY
325 WEST 45TH STREET—"The Whitby" Attractive apartment homes only 5½ blocks from Fifth Church. Easy walking distance to midtown business districts, exclusive shops and theatre zone. Entrance to express subway station at corner.
1-2-3-4 Rooms—Furnished or Unfurnished
UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE RENTALS!
Transient or on Lease
Complete kitchens or kitchenettes. Free gas for cooking and refrigeration. 24-hour elevator and switchboard service. Full hotel service optional. Write for illustrated booklet.

LOUISE BARBEY
VIOLIN INSTRUCTION
New York Studio, Carnegie Hall
Studio 505 Circle 7-0866
New Jersey Studio, 153 Hudson Ave.
Ridgefield Park, N. J. Hack. 2-2976-M
Residence: Jerome 7-3373

PHOTOGRAPHS COPIED—RENEWED ENLARGED—BY Bachrach
Write for Booklet
647 Boylston St., Boston Kenmore 4730

Photos by FALK almost talk! . . . THEY'RE SO LIFELIKE
We offer Students in SCHOOL AND COLLEGE
2 Photographs finely mounted from three poses for Only $1
Provided this advertisement is presented.
FALK STUDIO
FINE PHOTOGRAPHY FOR 40 YEARS
BOSTON—177 TREMONT STREET

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 Park Street
Boston

Opposite Park Street Subway Entrance
Interest Begins MAR. 10

Credit
We are pleased to extend charge accounts NOW to all persons in good standing on motor necessities—gas, oil, repairs and general service.
Y-D Service Garages
J. Dallas Corbiere, Pres.
Newbury St., near Mass. Ave. Station
Telephone Com. 3300
BOSTON

$2 TO NEW YORK
Finest Coaches on the Road
Leave 305 Tremont Street at Broadway Daily
9 A. M.—1 P. M.—10 P. M. and 12 Midnight
Tickets Sold All Day HANCOCK 7307
HUB MOTOR COACH LINE, Inc.
Take TREMONT ST. SUBWAY CAR at Park Street and Get Off at BROADWAY

March 11th will be positively the last day of my Annual Mid-Winter
KICKERNICK
GIFT OFFER
Ask for catalogue telling you how to get this gift offer.
MRS. FOWLER'S LINGERIE SHOP
420 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.
Telephone KENmore 5026
Mail orders carefully filled.

WILDEY SAVINGS BANK
22 Boylston Street, Boston
Send for folder, "BANKING BY MAIL"
INTEREST BEGINS MAR. 15

FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS
STORAGE
Continuous Watchmen's Service
Boston Storage Warehouse Co.
MEMBER
Massachusetts Warehousemen's Ass'n
HUNTINGTON AVENUE AT FORSYTH STREET
FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION
PHONE KEN. 9050 or COM. 1530
EDWARD L. WINGATE GENERAL MANAGER

HOME SAVINGS BANK
Balance YOUR Budget
Spend less than you earn—save the rest. It's a long step towards success.
Interest Begins MARCH 10
75 TREMONT ST., BOSTON

Lloyd-Mansfield Co.
Optometrists
Opticians
Entire Second Floor
47 Winter Street
Corner Tremont Street
Boston
Phone Liberty 2090

BOSTON HYGIENIC CORSET CO.
REORGANIZATION SALE

Group of semi elastic girdles and all-in-ones, values from $5 to $18.50. This week only
$3.50
Every pair carefully fitted by our expert corsetieres. Girdles, sizes 26 to 32. All-in-ones sizes 36 to 44.
No C. O. D. or charges
59 TEMPLE PLACE
Take Elevator 4th Floor
BOSTON

Economy Dresses
— Made to Measure —
SPECIAL
Two Weeks Offer
$25 Dresses for $16.50
Choice of Materials
Spring Styles
CURTIS
843 Little Building
80 Boylston Street, Boston
Hub. 7526

Window Shades are Washable
when made of BONTEX. Order new, washable shades today through
NEW ENGLAND LAUNDRIES, Inc.
Winchester, Newton, Dorchester, Somerville, Lowell, Springfield

Flowers for Remembrance
We Guarantee Delivery in Perfect Condition
By WIRE If Friends Are Far Away
Pennphone LIB. 4317
Penn The Florist
124 Tremont Street, Boston

JOHN J. DELANEY, Inc.
Announces the Opening
of New Salesrooms and Service Department for
CHEVROLET MOTOR CARS
Located at 1590 to 1594 Blue Hill Ave., Mattapan
March 4, 1933
You are cordially invited to inspect our new quarters.
Tel. Blue Hills 3800

Putting Barter Into Business Is Thought Needed

California Engineer Puts Proposal Forward as Aid to Unemployed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Extension of the coöperative exchange or barter movement into industry upon a limited scale was proposed as a step of major importance in the relief of unemployment at the first meeting of the Economic Reconstruction Conference held here recently.

The speaker was Mr. V. A. Endersby, chief of bridge construction for the State Highway Department in southern California and chairman of the committee on reconstruction of the American Association of Engineers. He spoke upon economics as seen by an engineer.

"Coöperative movements in many parts of the United States are beginning to be self-supporting, although they are still badly disorganized," Mr. Enderby said. "Yet they constitute a very profitable field for readjustment, and may ultimately relieve a million of our unemployed from idleness.

"Current relief measures are on the whole a wasteful drain upon the nation's resources," Mr. Endersby continued. "Such a condition is unnecessary The unemployed themselves now constitute an entire social and productive system, from bankers to laborers. They could do for themselves all that is necessary without being an added burden upon those who are employed."

The speaker explained that needy citizens might utilize idle machinery to provide themselves with clothing, food and equipment upon an exchange basis without throwing additional men out of employment by restricting the market available for their goods.

Instances of the proposed coöperation among the unemployed for the manufacture of industrial products may soon be found here, according to the Unemployed Coöperative Relief Association. In two California cities groups of unemployed workmen are studying plans for making woolen cloth and shoes upon an exchange basis. Idle factories would be put to work converting raw materials obtained by barter into finished products needed by the men and their families.

For all its formal title the Economic Reconstruction Conference is merely a group of citizens interested in economics who gather each Monday evening at the Clifton Cafeteria to discuss current events and plans for reviving business activity.

According to Mr. Thorwald Siegfried, chairman, the purpose of the conference is to find practicable means for collective and individual transitions to prosperity of trade, banking and legislative practices. Extreme or violent discussions are not permitted, and the meetings are open to the public.

Ontario, Calif., Exchange Frees Needy Man's Credit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ONTARIO, Calif.—Following the successful course of numerous other southern California cities, Ontario has gone in for barter. Its first trading organization, the Ontario Community Exchange, met with immediate approval. Eighteen merchants and other business men signed agreements of coöperation during the first two days of the canvass.

"We believe that the plan will in no way harm the cash business of stores catering to customers with incomes," Mr. Hedges, the manager, explained, "because the men who obtain merchandise on exchange credit orders would be unable to buy with cash. The merchant, furthermore, may use the poor man's credit order in some other coöperating shop, to obtain something he himself needs. This transaction and subsequent transactions springing therefrom, would have been lost, had money been the basis of the exchange."

Nevada Farmers Plan Scrip Gold Miners Dig for Cash

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TONOPAH, Nev.—While no Nevada town or county has to date gone on a scrip basis, quite a few are earnestly discussing the matter, as it becomes more apparent every day that some medium of exchange is necessary to facilitate the barter and trading they have been forced to adopt. Agricultural districts, especially, are affected by a shortage in money.

Tonopah and the surrounding gold camps have no great amount of money, but what it does have comes out of the ground, new money that immediately goes into circulation and takes care of the actual needs of the community, with some left over, as is shown by savings deposits in the post office savings department to the credit of between 400 and 500 depositors. There are now only two of the big mining companies operating in what is known as the Tonopah area. These two every month add between $40,000 and $50,000 to the world's permanent wealth; the major part of this being paid out in wages and for supplies, the money for the most part remaining in local circulation.

Pasco, Wash., Jobless Paid for Work in Scrip

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WALLA WALLA, Wash. — Homemade money, which not only is paying its way but bids fair to make actual cash money for the city, has been issued at Pasco, 50 miles west of Walla Walla. It is the only community in the district which has tried the scrip plan.

The City Council, facing a serious relief plan, put the question up to a group of citizens who recommended the use of scrip. The merchants agreed to take scrip and further agreed to underwrite a small issue as an experiment, while the city was putting through an ordinance providing for $1000 in bonds to guarantee the payment of the scrip. The scrip is in $1 denominations and is paid to men who are put at odd jobs.

'Gesell' Scrip Favored In Utah Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Use of a stamp-taxed scrip, commonly known as "Gesells," as an antidote for the recession, is rapidly gaining favor in this section. The House of Representatives of the Utah State Legislature has just memorialized Congress to pass necessary legislation to inaugurate such a plan nationally and the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce is now studying the proposal with a view of determining its feasibility as a city-sponsored unemployment relief measure.

The system was devised by Silvio Gesell, a German-born resident of Argentina. The scrip would be issued by the Federal Government, the State, city or some responsible civic organization and paid out as wages on public works.

New York State Banks Close for Two Days

(Continued from Page 1)

throughout the country had been so heavy it had been decided wise to call a temporary halt for the benefit "not of New York primarily, but of the nation as a whole."

The holiday here was precipitated by receipt of news from Chicago that a three-day banking moratorium had been declared throughout Illinois.

The Governor's decision was announced at 4:15 o'clock this morning on the advice and recommendation of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and following a conference at his New York City home with the Clearing House Committee of the New York Clearing House and 15 leading financial authorities of the State and city. This meeting was called because of heavy currency withdrawals and the drain of funds from foreign sources. At the same time the Governor canceled his plans to go to Washington to attend the inauguration of President-Elect Roosevelt.

The Governor's proclamation states that "the hysteria and the restrictions imposed upon the banking facilities of the country through measures adopted in so many states have at last placed upon the New York banks a burden so great that it has finally rendered drastic action imperative here."

"I make this proclamation with complete conviction that the best interests of the people of the State are being served thereby," it continues. "This is a time for coolness and leadership. The people of this State and of the whole nation have shown a splendid spirit to date in meeting all the trying problems of the depression. I am confident that this spirit will be maintained.

"The interval which these holidays afford should give responsible officials the necessary opportunity to consider the situation calmly and to prepare the way for the adjustment of our difficulties."

In a separate statement Governor Lehman's clearing house conferees —Mr. George W. Davison, Mr. Herbert B. Howell, Mr. William C. Potter, Mr. Gordon L. Rentschler and Mr. Percy H. Johnston—based their request for a State banking moratorium "on the continued and increasing withdrawal of currency and gold from the banks of the country."

"The unthinking attempt of the public to convert over $40,000,000,000 of deposits into currency at one time is on its face impossible," the statement says.

"While the condition of the Clearing House banks in New York is such that they could through the facilities of the Federal Reserve Bank pay on demand every dollar of their deposits, the above limitations and such tremendous and increasing withdrawals through the country, as a whole, and upon a rapidly increasing scale, render imperative a halt to enable the proper authorities to consider and adopt remedies to meet this situation, not for New York primarily, but for the nation as a whole."

The proclamation by Governor Lehman, forced as it was by the convergence of demands for cash upon New York City banks, is purely a protective measure, and comes simultaneously with reports today that other states had joined the list of commonwealths that had moved to protect themselves against external loss of their banking resources.

Previously 30 other states have acted in one way or another to restrict banking business, and the fact New York City and Chicago have stood out so long against the terrific and abnormal pressure of the past few days has earned for them full title to the status of banking strongholds, it is held in financial quarters.

Gold withdrawals here yesterday were placed at $116,439,000. Of this amount $6,739,000 was for export and $109,700,000 was earmarked for foreign account.

Mr. Henry R. Kinsey, president of the Savings Bank Association of the State of New York, declared Governor Lehman's action was "sound and well advised," and was of the opinion that it tended to "clear up the situation and bring back normal thinking and action on the part of those who were temporarily stampeded."

"Our savings banks unquestionably will continue to make the complete safety of their depositors' funds their first consideration," he said, "and after the banking holiday terminates, will follow whatever policy may appear most effectual to that end."

New Orleans Banks Put Exchange Plan Into Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 4— Though 95 per cent of bank accounts were frozen by decree, the situation in this city was somewhat relieved yesterday when a form of the scrip plan, devised by the New Orleans clearing house, was put into operation.

The plan permits buying of all goods and services and paying for them with a scrip which the user himself makes in the place of actual money. For example A, who has an account in the bank owes B a sum of money. A issues his check which B must deposit in A's bank, regardless of whether he has an account there himself. B can't get a single dime in cash but can in turn issue checks to pay his bills to the amount of A's check, and so forth. Temporarily all service charges for checking accounts have been waived by all banks.

The plan, though considered cumbersome, was believed by banks as an effective medium of exchange which would permit the transacting of business without paying of cash by any bank. No provision was made to take care of out of state business, however.

Just a Wee Bit of a Hug

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-H. Armstrong Roberts

BOY AND DOG

Does This Little Fellow Love His "Bow-Wow"? Take Notice of the Rapturous Expression Not Only in His Face but Also His Arms. And the Dog, Too, Looks Ready to Resent Any Interference.

New York Exchange Closed Until Tuesday

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP)—The governors of the New York Stock Exchange voted this morning to close the exchange today and Monday, the period of the New York State banking holiday.

A statement issued by the governing committee said:

"The governing committee at a meeting held this morning in order to give full effect to the banking holiday declared by the Governor of the State of New York directed:

"First, that the exchange be closed during such holiday;

"Second, that members and firms registered on the exchange be prohibited from making any contracts for the purchase or sale or the borrowing or lending of any securities, and also from permitting their offices or facilities to be used for the purpose of making or carrying out any such contracts;

"Third, that all deliveries be suspended on all member contracts except on such contracts as may be cleared by or settled through the stock clearing corporation and that in such cases deliveries shall be made as the stock clearing corporation shall direct.

"All members are directed to give full effect to the legal holiday declared by the State of New York."

Governors of the New York Curb Exchange, the New York Metal Mining Exchange, the National Metal Exchange, the New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange and the Rubber Exchange also voted to close, taking action prior to opening time, 10 a. m. The bank stock and unlisted security dealers' association made a similar announcement.

Governor Pinchot Acts

PHILADELPHIA, March 4 (AP)—A bank holiday was declared throughout Pennsylvania today and Monday.

Gov. Gifford Pinchot from Washington issued the following statement:

"Because of the declaration of a bank holiday in New York, Illinois, and most of the other states, similar action in Pennsylvania has become unavoidable. Were our banks to remain open, the demands upon them would impose an impossible burden."

Ten banks in Harrisburg today continued business as usual, ignoring the holiday authorized by Governor Pinchot.

Withdrawals Restricted

RALEIGH, N. C., March 4 (AP)—Thirty North Carolina banks today had availed themselves of the new state law giving the banking commissioner authority to allow restrictions on withdrawals.

Banks imposing restrictions are allowed to accept new deposits, which are not subject to restriction, but must be kept separate from old accounts and subject to payment on demand. A joint statement by Bank Commissioner Hood and Gov J. C. B. Ehringhaus said there would be no bank holiday in North Carolina.

New Jersey Holiday

NEWARK, N. J., March 4 (AP)—Gov. A. Harry Moore, by telephone from Washington, today decreed a two-day bank holiday for the State of New Jersey. The holiday is to be effective today and Monday. Governor Moore announced the action after an hour conference with State Banking Commissioner W. H. Kelly.

Nebraska Banks Close

LINCOLN, Neb., March 4 (AP)—Gov. Charles W. Bryan signed a proclamation for a three-day legal banking holiday in Nebraska, effective today, Monday and Tuesday.

Cotton Exchange Closed

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP)—Governors of the New York Cotton Exchange voted to close the exchange for the duration of the New York State bank holiday.

Money Orders Limited

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP)—The Western Union Telegraph Company announces that "due to the emergency, it is limiting all telegraph money orders in the United States to $100."

Montreal Exchange Opens

MONTREAL, March 4 (AP)—The Montreal Stock Exchange opened today regardless of the action of the New York Stock Exchange. The directors of the exchange reached this decison at a meeting called a half hour before the regular opening time.

Chicago Board Closes

CHICAGO, March 4 (AP)—The Chicago Board of Trade was today ordered closed until further notice by its board of directors.

Withdrawals Limited

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—Taking another step in the banking situation, President Hoover today signed without comment a measure authorizing the Comptroller of the Currency to limit withdrawals from banks in the District of Columbia.

Minnesota Follows Suit

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 4 (AP)—A proclamation declaring a bank holiday in Minnesota "until further proclamation" was issued today by Lieut.-Gov. K. K. Solberg, acting in the absence of Gov. Floyd B. Olson.

Toronto Exchange Goes On

TORONTO, March 4 (AP)—The directors of the Toronto Stock Exchange today decided to operate the exchange as usual, despite overnight developments in the American banking situation.

Roosevelt Takes Up Bank Emergency

(Continued from Page 1)

Illinois banks closed and the prospect grew that some form of national bank holiday would be required. It is also believed that no merely stop-gap suspension will suffice but that the establishment either of a nation-wide system of clearing house certificates or an emergency guarantee of some or all of the bank deposits, or perhaps both of these measures, will be required.

Conferences last night occurred between Mr. William H. Woodin, the Secretary of the Treasury-designate; Senator Cordell Hull of Tennessee, the new Secretary of State; Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, former Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Jesse H. Jones and Mr. Harvey Couch, members of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Board, at which Mr. Roosevelt presided.

Simultaneously a hurried conference was called at the White House and a meeting of the Federal Reserve Board was in progress. At the White House were Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Henry M. Robinson, Los Angeles banker; Mr. William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, and others.

The White House conference adjourned at midnight. Mr. Mills rushed away to attend the third meeting of the series, that of the Federal Reserve Board. Mr. Woodin, after leaving the President-Elect's apartment just before midnight, also dashed to the Treasury to meet with the Reserve Board members. He left an hour later without making any comment.

Contact was kept between the various conferring groups by telephone, and through the night waiting newspaper men could see lights in the President's wing of the White House occasionally flash on and off, indicating he was participating in the momentous conferences. Mr. Woodin was one of those who served as a liaison man between the groups and Prof. Raymond Moley, the Roosevelt economic expert, was another.

At 3:30 o'clock this morning Mr. Mills finally left the Treasury Department, but he declined at that time to reveal what had occurred in the three-and-a-half hour meeting of the Reserve Board. Others who had left the conference earlier, however, had clearly indicated that a course of striking and decisive action had been decided upon during the dramatic conferences of the long night vigil.

On Capitol Hill a willingness to follow Mr. Roosevelt's program to the limit was manifest. Restrictions on withdrawal of gold from federal institutions was considered a possibility. The gold situation is attracting concern. Additional earmarkings for foreign accounts yesterday amounted to $109,700,000, while $6,739,600 was actually withdrawn for export—the largest gold loss on record. This week's Federal Reserve report showed a $732,000,000 rise in money in circulation and $226,000,000 fall in gold reserves, prior to yesterday's development.

Business on Makeshift Basis Through Wide Area

By the Associated Press

Business continued on a makeshift basis today in the wide area in which banking restrictions or holidays have been imposed, as officials, merchants and financial institutions sought a quick solution of the problem.

Comparatively few formal setups to provide a money substitute were reported. Checks accepted by merchants, despite their noncashable status, and money brought out of hoarding appeared to be the common medium of exchange.

No other method of trading has appeared in Michigan, the first state to declare a bank holiday. Upper peninsula institutions, however, were open for regular business.

Indiana merchants generally are operating on a cash basis. In Newcastle a modified scrip plan has been adopted.

Ohio is using money scrip. Clearing house certificates are discussed in many cities but no action has been reported on the plan.

At Louisville, Ky., merchants were said to be considering a plan to furnish a medium of exchange. No general method to meet the emergency in Kentucky has made its appearance.

Numerous Texas banks continued open, despite a gubernatorial order. Austin and Coleman (Texas) institutions were permitting daily withdrawals of $15 on each account to ease the situation.

The First State Bank of Overton, Texas, kept printers busy throughout the night preparing a $25,000 issue of $5, $10 and $20 certificates to be used by its patrons. They will be redeemed after the moratorium.

Checks and money brought out of hoarding furnished the chief medium of exchange in Oklahoma.

The same condition generally prevailed in eight far-western states, where banks are closed or operating under restrictions.

A scrip plan used by Los Angeles banks in 1907 was under consideration again by the Clearing House Association there.

Solution of Insurance Problems Left to States

CHICAGO, March 4 (AP)—Solution of problems entering the insurance field because of bank moratoria and restrictions upon deposit withdrawals yesterday was left to individual states by the executive committee of the national convention of insurance commissioners.

The committee, composed of eight state insurance commissioners and superintendents, ended a two-day extraordinary session at which delegates from insurance company groups outlined the status of the insurance business in view of recent financial developments.

World Action To Restore Values of Money Urged

British Shipping Chamber Told of Need for International Readjustment

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—National and international action to restore money to its primary function as a reliable measure of values is being urged here.

In shipping and commercial circles the sentiment is growing that business cannot be carried on if the measure of values is continually changing, and sharp criticism is being leveled at the governments of the world for sponsoring policies which are claimed to impede the trade of the globe.

Need for a readjustment of international policies was emphasized at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, when Mr. W. J. McAlister, president of the organization and chairman of the General Steam Navigation Company, directed strong censure against governmental policies in currency and subsidizing.

He pointed out that one of the major disadvantages from which British industry is suffering is to be found in the "vicious circle" of shipping subsidies, which have now gone so far as to have a gravely disturbing effect upon world conditions of shipping and trade. While British tonnage was still at pre-war level, that of the rest of the world had been doubled largely by state action, he said.

"Government after government, until almost every state is involved," declared Mr. McAlister, "has impeded the trade of others in the attempt artificially to foster its own. State policies and action in this and other spheres are the essential cause of our present distress and of our present distress and of the reeling blow that has been dealt the whole machinery of money and trade. I include the action of states in making military, as well as economic, war upon one another."

Concerning tariffs, Mr. McAlister said he was glad to observe some reductions in inter-imperial trade barriers, but "the level of tariff still maintained against the United Kingdom by some of the Dominions is such as to represent a very grave impediment to our own trade, to theirs, and to world trade."

Discussing commercial treaties, with reference to the fact that 19 countries are waiting to conclude such treaties with the United Kingdom, Mr. McAlister said: "I regret that past experience gives so little encouragement to expect real reductions of tariffs through bilateral treaty negotiations. . . . If the principle of 'equality of tariff treatment' or, as it is sometimes called, 'reciprocity' could be introduced as a cardinal principle of commercial treaties, so that countries giving freedom of trade could receive it without being under any obligation to give the same treatment to others who do not reciprocate, I should feel more optimistic."

Bennett and King In Relief Bill Clash

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont., March 4—The Government's resolution for continuation of the provisions of the Relief Act of 1932, under fire in the House for several days, resulted yesterday in a verbal clash between the Prime Minister, Mr. R. B. Bennett, and the leader of the Opposition, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, who, last year on a similar resolution, took the Government to task for asking for a "blank check," instead of some definite amount. It was equivalent Mr. King maintained, to demanding unlimited powers. Such action, he said, had failed to correct conditions last year, which were worse now than at any time since the Administration came into office.

Mr. Bennett, in reply, said that "the history of the last two years has justified our position. What was being done here was done in England, and the United States last week was compelled to do it." He explained that the Government was endeavoring to foresee conditons for a period of 12 months and in that effort were asking Parliament to clothe the Executive with power, not for the sake of power, "but that we may be able, having these powers in an emergency, to preserve the state from destruction."

Mr. Hugh Stewart, Minister of Public Works, moved an amendment setting a limit of $20,000,000 to the amount to be expended on direct relief only. Mr. Wesley Gordon, Minister of Labor, said it was estimated that such an amount would fill the need.

Adams Bids Farewell To Personnel of Navy

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—Mr. Charles Francis Adams of Boston, the retiring Secretary of the Navy, yesterday sent the following message to all ships and stations of the Navy:

"In saying farewell to the naval service; I wish to convey to officer, enlisted and civilian personnel my warm personal regards and my highest respect for their efficiency and character. In future as in past national crises I have every confidence that the Navy will give to the country the highest example of unselfish devotion and service. You have given me four of the happiest years of my life. To serve with you has been an inspiration. My deep interest and best wishes will always be with you."

POLAND MINERS STRIKE

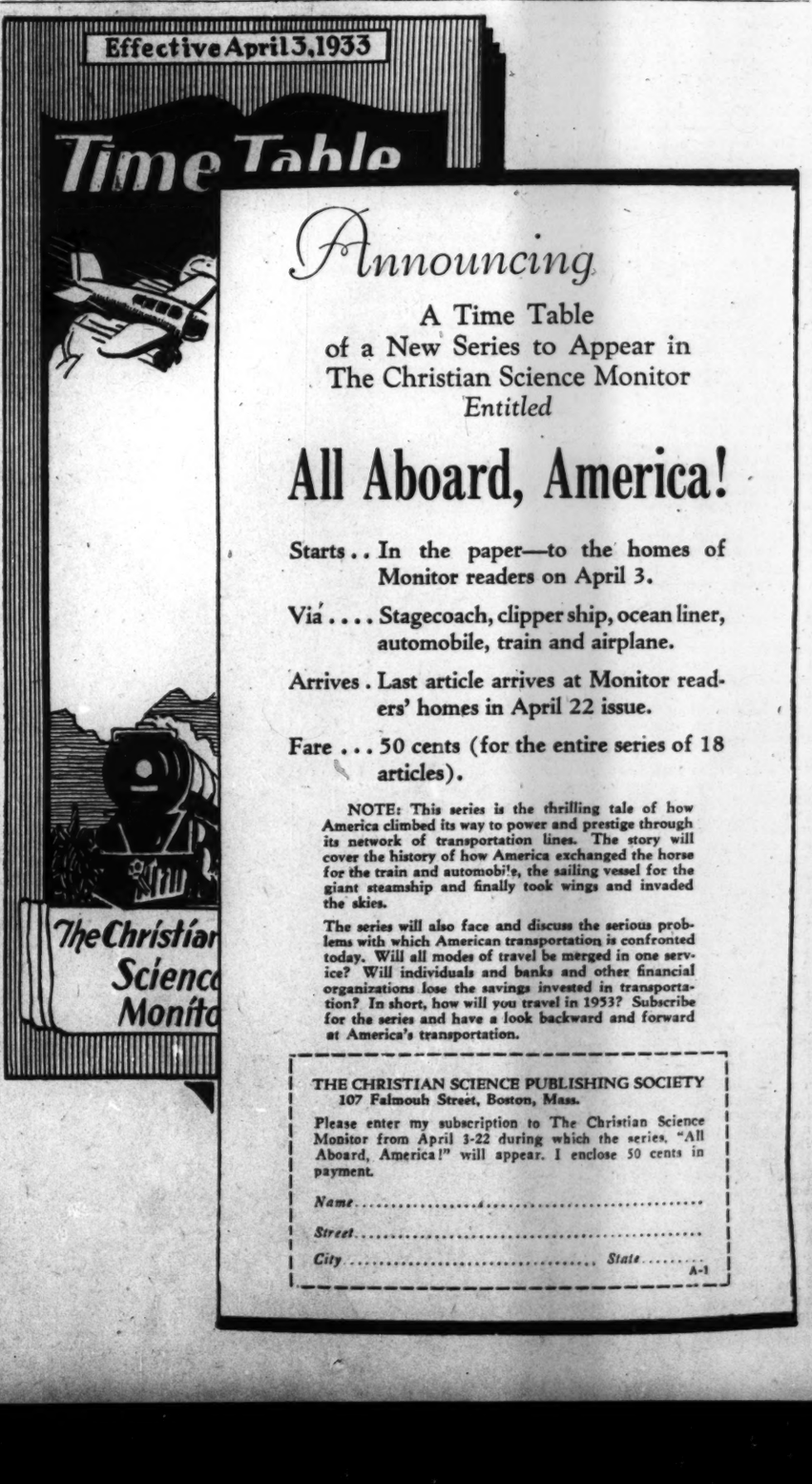
WARSAW, Poland, March 4 (AP)—Eighty thousand coal miners in the Silesia, Dabrowa and Cracow coal basins started a two-day strike in protest against a 15 per cent wage cut yesterday.

Motorists in Michigan May Use 1932 Plates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich., March 4—Motorists of Michigan can continue to drive their automobiles with last year's license plate, if they take advantage of the bill signed by Gov. William A. Comstock. They must pay half the license plate fee now and receive a windshield sticker to denote such payment.

The remaining half of the fee becomes due Aug. 1, upon which payment the 1933 plates will be issued. Bordering states, some of which have adopted similar measures, have agreed to honor the stickers, according to Mr. Frank FitzGerald, Secretary of State.



Announcing

A Time Table of a New Series to Appear in The Christian Science Monitor *Entitled*

All Aboard, America!

Starts . . In the paper—to the homes of Monitor readers on April 3.

Via . . . . Stagecoach, clipper ship, ocean liner, automobile, train and airplane.

Arrives . Last article arrives at Monitor readers' homes in April 22 issue.

Fare . . . 50 cents (for the entire series of 18 articles).

NOTE: This series is the thrilling tale of how America climbed its way to power and prestige through its network of transportation lines. The story will cover the history of how America exchanged the horse for the train and automobile, the sailing vessel for the giant steamship and finally took wings and invaded the skies.

The series will also face and discuss the serious problems with which American transportation is confronted today. Will all modes of travel be merged in one service? Will individuals and banks and other financial organizations lose the savings invested in transportation? In short, how will you travel in 1933? Subscribe for the series and have a look backward and forward at America's transportation.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Please enter my subscription to The Christian Science Monitor from April 3-22 during which the series, "All Aboard, America!" will appear. I enclose 50 cents in payment.

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....

A-1

STEURI'S BISCUITS
—cream filled specialities
Steuri Bros. & Co., Leissigen
SWITZERLAND

SWITZERLAND
PKZ
Gentlemen's and Boys' Suits
BURGER-KEHL & CO
Basle, Berne, Bienne, La Chaux-de-Fonds, Davos, Geneva, Lausanne Lucerne, Lugano, Neuchâtel, St. Gall, Winterthur, Zurich 1 and 4

Liebig
The "ever ready" meat extract for the home
Liebig Meat extract
Oxo Bouillon
Oxo Bouillon cubes
Obtainable from all Merkur Stores and Grocery Shops
Send this advertisement to any Merkur shop in Switzerland and you will receive, free of charge, a beautiful recipe book in French or German.

Interior Decoration and Antiques

This ware is most suitably displayed against whitewashed walls and dark oak, as it was usually in European homes. In such a setting the mellow surfaces and sturdy shapes of old pewter appear to advantage. Old pine backgrounds are also effective.

On the center shelf of the dresser a range of Irish "haystack" measures is on the left end, and a range of French measures is on the right. On the wall in the same view is a set of Glasgow baluster measures and a pair of late seventeenth-century Flemish sconces.

The wall rack as seen in the right-hand picture is another manner of showing pewter. Though church-lighting devices are rare in this metal, the collection holds three sets, including a pair of chandeliers with six sidelights to match.

About one-half of the Laird collection, now loaned to the Los Angeles Museum, is shown in the above picture.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-The Mott Studios, Los Angeles

European Pewter In Variety

By GREGOR NORMAN-WILCOX

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

FEW collectors have known, until now, of the notable collection of old English and continental pewter which has been quietly assembled by Mr. Marshall Laird of Los Angeles. Piece by piece, the treasures have been foregathering on the oaken Stuart shelves in Mr. Laird's foothills residence. Against whitewashed walls, and coarse linen curtains of colorful Jacobean pattern—and, elsewhere in the house, against period damasks and rich walnut, in a typically English diversity of furnishing—the pewter settles comfortably, in well merited retirement.

All Things of Utility

The greatest number of the pieces consist of simple household utensils—plates and basins. food bottles and lamps, kettles, inkstands—such as were generally in use until some three generations ago.

Most people of today but little conceive the important part pewter once played, for almost every purpose in which the mellow, soft metal could be employed. Where today we are accustomed to articles of glass and china, aluminum and steel, pewter formerly served. And yet, less than a century after its obsolescence, persons will ask: "What really is pewter?"

The metal itself is highly variable in nature. Primarily, it is an alloy of tin with a minor percentage of other metals in varying proportions such as were dictated, from time to time, by the pewterers' guilds. For this reason pewter itself was sometimes referred to as "tin." It was known in England in the Roman era, examples of Roman pewter having survived from the third century A. D. Later in the "modern" era, after the fourteenth century, numerous prescribed alloys were used. These ranged from the soft "pewter of lead" with its large percentage of heavy alloy, to fine compositions in which the lead was replaced by harder metals.

Designs Follow Contemporary Silver

Mr. Laird's collection reveals the fact, commonly unsuspected, that objects of pewter were often of finest design and handsome workmanship, comparable to silver and bronze in workmanly standards, if not in value. It seems to be the current belief that pewter wares were essentially ordinary, a substitute for silver on the tables of rustics and servants. On the contrary, Samuel Pepys speaks of pewter and even woodenware ("treen"), in use among seventeenth century persons of title and fashion. Though the wealthy might have stores of silver plate, they were widely accustomed to the daily use of pewter. Pewter tableware (and woodenware) was used at table by Charles II himself.

Some confusion of terms has arisen among collectors, and is sorely in need of correction. Plates are small in size, roughly 6 to 11 inches; large sizes, regardless of shape (whether round, oval, octangular or wavy-edged), are dishes, not platters. The word "platter" should not be used in referring to pewter wares. Trenchers are made of wood; one cannot speak of pewter "trenchers." Small-size plates may be patens, if their use in the church can be proved or if they bear ecclesiastic engraving; but plates five to nine inches across are not necessarily patens because of size.

Of the hollow wares, flagons, tankards and measures are distinct objects, though the names are often interchanged. Correctly, tankards are domestic vessels, whereas flagons, though similar, are church vessels. As it is frequently impossible to make the distinction, and as "flagons" has been used indiscriminately from the earliest times, the confusion of terms will doubtless continue. Measures are containers of specified capacity, often made in graduated sets. Flagons, tankards and measures all followed the same styles at a like period, and their differences are only those of purpose or capacity.

Plates, basins and candlesticks, being familiar objects, are unlikely to challenge more than passing notice. But the Laird collection is rich in minor objects of strange design or obsolete character, which excite the curiosity of twentieth century folk. It includes a pear-shaped little flask used by shepherds for feeding the tiniest of their flocks; a pair of barbers' basins, with a segment of the rim omitted in order that the basin itself might fit closely beneath the chin, and a hot-water bed warmer. There are baroque German rosewater dishes, taken from fifteenth century brass models, executed in high repoussé. There are even examples of Chinese pewter, such as a globular kettle with engraved Chinoiserie and ubiquitous Dog Foo knob. And how many could identify the pewter plateau? It is a flat disk with welted rim, called a "griddle," mistakenly, for pewter, of course, would not withstand the heat.

Since English pewter provided the basis of most American colonial design, American collectors find foreign pewter a highly important field of study. Los Angeles Museum thus offers students, through Mr. Laird's generosity, a collection of material that is rich with opportunity, whether one cares mainly for theory and history or esteems the ware chiefly for its æsthetic values.

The Vickery Book Sale

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York City

THE sale of rare and valuable volumes of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, including a large number of important items of early English literature, from the library of the late Judge Willis Vickery of the Supreme Court of Ohio, at the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries, was an interesting event in book collectors' circles here this week.

The sale was held in four sessions on March 1, 2 and 3, brought several high prices, although some works of great interest and rarity went for very small amounts. Judge Vickery was widely known as a distinguished Shakespearean collector, and some of the highest prices were paid for works of the Bard of Avon. The Burdett-Coutts portrait of William Shakespeare, painted on a panel 21½ by 16 inches, with the Shakespeare coat of arms in the upper left corner, brought $1600. Mr. Joseph Brummer bought it.

One of five available copies of Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing," printed in 1600 and described as "the first and only edition," went to Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach for $2700. Only 16 copies of the book are known, according to the catalogue, and at least 11 are in permanent libraries.

A first folio of Shakespeare, published in London in 1623 and entitled "Mr. William Shakespeares Comedies, Histories and Tragedies, published according to the True Original Copies," went to anonymous collector for $4200. The volume was presented to Judge Vickery by members of the Rowfant Club.

Among other Shakespeare volumes disposed of at the sale were an exceedingly rare "first and only edition" of "The Lamentable Tragedie of Locrine," published in London in 1595, which went to a private collector for $1900; a copy of his "The London Prodigall," published in London in 1605, of which there are 13 known copies, which went to Dr. Rosenbach for $1100; the Locker-Lampson-Hagen copy of Shakespeare's "Poems," 1640, first edition, which went to a private collector for $3200.

William Blake's "Songs of Innocence and of Experience," original edition, London, 1789-94, with a provenance tracing back to Blake himself, went to Dr. Rosenbach for $6000. An extremely rare first complete edition of Chaucer's works, London, 1532, with an apparently unique canceled leaf—the Christie-Miller copy—went to Mr. Gabriel Wells for $3600; a first edition of Fitzgerald's "Rubaiyat," London, 1859, to Mrs. C. T. McKindor for $1200; a first of Shelley's "Adonais," Pisa, 1821, inscribed to Thornton Leigh Hunt from his mother, Marianne Hunt, to a private collector for $1000.

A copy of Coleridge's "Kubla Khan" brought $110; a first edition of Fielding's "The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling," in six volumes, $170; a facsimile of the Gutenberg Bible, 1450-5, $375; "A Noble Fragment, Being a Leaf of the Gutenberg Bible, 1450-5," by A. Edward Newton, $225; 17 plates on Japan vellum by Aubrey Beardsley, illustrating Oscar Wilde's "Salome," $17.50; Goldsmith's "The Vicar of Wakefield," illustrated in color, $20; a first edition of Rupert Brooke's "Poems," $47.50; a copy of Stephen Crane's "Works," $25; a report of the dinner given to Charles Dickens in Boston, Feb. 1, 1842, $12.50; a first edition of Washington Irving's "Old Christmas," $35; a first edition of John Keats' letters to Fanny Brawne, $15; and a copy of his "Letters, Papers and Other Relics," $20; a first edition of "The Koran," translated into English by George Sale, $40.

By the Way—

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

SOME readers may remember that last September there appeared in these columns an account of the country home of Mr. William H. Mayo, in Peterboro, N. H. That he had been gathering for 20 years or so the furnishings for the home that he hoped sometime to have, storing them away in his father's warehouse, was one of the unusual details of the story. Naturally there was a sizable surplus after the home was finished and equipped, for he was a prompt buyer of such things as suited his exacting tastes.

Last summer, when I last visited his place, this excess filled the floor and part of the second levels of his good old barn, which had been changed little in structure since the farmer-owner had sold the homestead. An announcement from the Boston auction gallery of Mr. Louis Joseph states that on March 17 and 18 they will sell furniture of Mr. Mayo at their establishment on Newbury Street.

Mr. Mayo tells me that one of the causes leading to this coming sale is the concern which he feels for valuable old furnishings when he is obliged to leave them months on end, without caretakers, in an isolated house, five or six miles from town. He believes it will be wiser to sell many of the better things in his main house, replacing those with some of less importance which are now in his surplus and still leaving the home as comfortably outfitted. The detailed announcement of the sale has not yet appeared, but it is certain to be a highly interesting one if any considerable portion of his acquisitions are included.

America Quits; England Keeps On

As the present season passes the time at which "Antiques Expositions" have been held for several years in New York and other eastern cities, we are inclined to be surprised that all of them appear to have been omitted this year. Beginning with 1929 they were held for four consecutive winters in New York and in Boston, for the last three years in Portland, Maine, and for the last two or three years in Philadelphia and Chicago.

The immediate reply naturally would be, that they ceased because they proved unprofitable to their promoters. The last line is true of thousands of going concerns throughout the country, whose owners are losing money by continuing to operate, but believe more would be lost if they stopped.

A few months ago some effort was made to hold a dealers' exhibition and sale at the American Art-Anderson Galleries, New York, the matter being backed by the Antique and Decorative Arts League. The plans failed to go through, although the desirability of stimulating public interest was recognized. There is no doubting the courage with which the difficulties of these times have been met by art and antique dealers in New York and elsewhere in America.

Apparently the conditions are no easier for men in similar lines in London and other English cities, yet last October a three week's Art Treasures Exhibition was held at Christie's, sponsored by the British Antique Dealers' Association. Nearly 150 names were listed as the owners of about 1400 items, which were shown then. Included were such disparate objects as coins and a throne used by Queen Elizabeth; domestic utensils of wood and paintings by Rembrandt and other masters. Those concerned were rewarded by unexpected public interest, and by sales which amounted to far more than was hoped for. It is stated that the cheering effect of the results extended far beyond the trades that were directly concerned.

Similar success might be expected, it would seem, from a like enterprise operated in New York City, where the opportunities for the show and the needs for its possible benefits appear to be offer sufficient incentives.

Watson Sterling

AT STOWELL'S YOU WILL FIND AN EXTENSIVE LINE OF WATSON STERLING SILVER. WE INVITE YOUR PATRONAGE

A. STOWELL & CO.

JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS :: 24 WINTER STREET, BOSTON

ALBERT WOOD & FIVE SONS

Dower Chests

Solid French Walnut : Antique Pine : Mahogany, etc. Hand Made, Carved, Decorated.

"The Most Treasured Gift"

Albert Wood & Five Sons
Port Washington, Long Island, N. Y.
Write for Description, etc.

MARY CAMPBELL Inc.
144 Newbury Street
FURNITURE AND DECORATING FOR CHILDREN
Table $10.00 ··· Chair $4.00
BOSTON

Tel COMmonwealth 1512

Albert D. Howlett Company

Painting, Decorating and Hardwood Finishing

110 WORCESTER STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

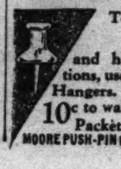
Upholstering

REFINISHING
REPAIRING

Highest grade work at new low prices. Only best materials used.

Estimates Cheerfully Given

Charles E. Butler & Co.
84 Queensberry St., Boston
KENmore 8091



To Hang Up Pictures
Mirrors
and heavy wall decorations, use Moore Push-less Hangers. Hold securely
10c to walls.
Packets everywhere.
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO., Philadelphia

Special Sale of "Bacon" Furniture

For Two Weeks, Commencing Monday, March 6, We Offer Our Entire Stock of

Furniture, Mirrors, Lamps, Etc.

at Discounts Varying from

25% to 75%

Also an exclusive selection of Drapery and Upholstery Materials

Do not miss this opportunity to add to your home furnishings some of our fine pieces made by master craftsmen in our own factory in Boston. These are of the same high standard of workmanship that has made them nationally famous.

We suggest that you make an early visit before our stock is depleted, as values such as these will not last long. Our decorating staff will be glad to assist you in making selections suitable for your home.

FRANCIS H. BACON COMPANY
Furniture—Interior Decorations
284 Dartmouth Street, Boston

A message FOR THOSE WHO ENTERTAIN. . . .

TO THOSE who read this page every Saturday will be presented a story of famous patterns in Sterling silver created by Watson craftsmen. Look for these messages as your guide to the new things in really fine Sterling.

You know the care with which every advertisement is scrutinized before it appears in this, *your* paper. Only silver services of high quality and good taste at the most reasonable prices will be offered for your consideration.

Watson Sterling flatware and hollow-ware is available to you through selected jewelers in your city.

Watson Sterling

The Private Silversmiths of Watson Park

THE WATSON COMPANY, 50 Watson Park, Attleboro, Massachusetts

NEW YORK CITY, 347 Fifth Avenue · LOS ANGELES, 643 So. Olive Street · CHICAGO, 37 So. Wabash Avenue

Book Reviews and Literary News

Intellectualist of Music

Busoni, by Edward J. Dent. Oxford University Press. London: Humphrey Milford. 21s.

"INTELLECTUALISM in music," Professor Dent remarks in his eagerly awaited biography of Busoni, "is indeed far less willingly condoned by most critics than emotional extravagance." And her perhaps, is the chief reason for that extraordinary diversity of critical opinion—which still exists—about Busoni the composer. To most people an intellectual is always a suspicious character, and never more so than in the province of art. What good can he be up to in a sphere where emotion should reign supreme? But, as Professor Dent shows us, Busoni always refused to allow himself the slightest concession to current conventions of sentimentality, whether as pianist or composer. His playing of Chopin, for example, horrified the listener who expected the perfumed, crepuscular romance of the drawing-room school of interpreters. It was said of him that he played the Trio of the Funeral March like a cornet solo.

An incident related by Professor Dent throws a lot of light on Busoni, the artist. One day in choosing his program for a Paris recital, Busoni told Isador Philipp, the famous pianoforte teacher at the Conservatoire, that he would play something which he had not played for 35 years—the C sharp minor Scherzo of Chopin. "Philipp said that he had never heard Busoni play Chopin like that before. In common with many of Busoni's friends he had always found Busoni's Chopin impossible to accept. But this impromptu performance was something quite different. It was not very accurate; it was an impression of the work, almost a transcription; he played it 'as he remembered it, as he felt it.' But before the concert Busoni practiced it. The magic of the 'impression' was gone; the work was distorted by overintellectualization—'he had thought it over.'"

* * *

Outside certain circles—chiefly in central Europe—the last sentence sums up that which the average musician and critic still feels about Busoni the composer. In spite of its superb technical mastery his music has for them something of the aloofness, the chilliness of sculpture.

Busoni the piano virtuoso was the direct successor of Liszt and Rubinstein. A shrewd critic, Mr. Cecil Gray, has alleged that he was creative in his piano playing and reproductive in his music—a personality was more apparent in the executant than in the composer. Certainly the public acclaimed the player as it never acclaimed his works. Perhaps unconsciously it also felt in them that lack of inner security which over and over again made Busoni speak of "a new beginning." Philipp once remarked to him, "You will never be happy, you are Faust and Mephistopheles in one." And Professor Dent shows us how faithfully Busoni's "Doktor Faust" pictures the composer himself—the seeker always accompanied by Mephistopheles the skeptic. He was the child of his age and saw through it with the disillusion of a child who has found its parents out.

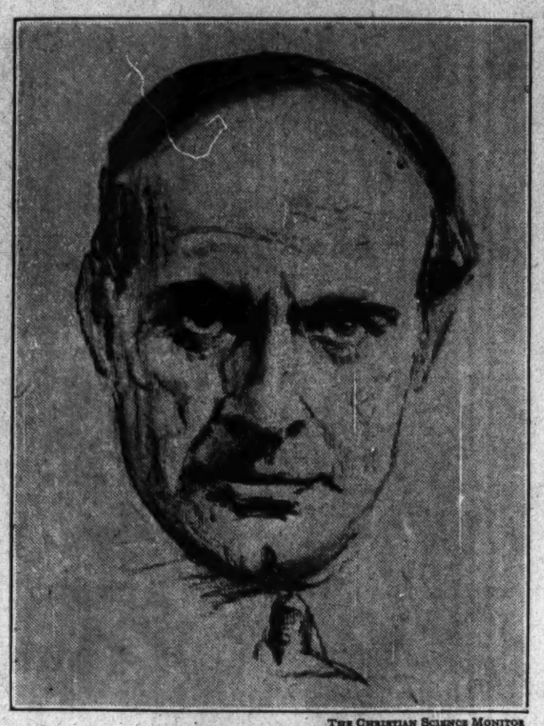
"Before the war," he observed to Andreæ, "it was very difficult for the young and the very young to obtain appreciation or even a hearing. Now it is impossible to keep them quiet. There is a great outburst of music which is pieced together at haphazard from Strauss and Schönberg, utterly without ability or skill, and people are interested in it. I look back to Strauss's and Schönberg's youthful works—to my own too—and feel ashamed of the present age."

* * *

In his Faust-like search for the formula of a new classicism, disillusion followed disillusion and "new beginning," "new beginning." The Mephistopheles of the intellect found Schubert "a gifted amateur," mocked at Schumann, discovered that Chopin could not write for the piano and that Beethoven did not possess the technique to express his emotions. There were weak patches even in the score of "Figaro." Yet Busoni genuinely admired Saint-Saëns and the "Italian" Symphony of Mendelssohn. Intellectualism acquaints a man with strange bedfellows. In the end Busoni found a basis for his neo-classicism by standing on the strong, broad shoulders of Bach, for it was there, so to speak, that he composed his tremendous Fantasia Contrappuntistica, the giant bridge between the old classicism and the new, over which so many smaller figures have passed since. For some of us "Doktor Faust," in spite of many fine things, is a final testimony of those incertitudes which characterized Busoni when he composed standing on his own feet. And it might have been deliberately designed to caricature the crudities of the conventional opera stage. Only the screen could properly accommodate such a story.

The art of music has its own larger rhythms. Periods of great creative activity are followed by periods of pause, in which criticism, analysis, intellectualism and theory have free play. Busoni's neo-classicism was really a protest against his own age. It was the desire to protect art which prompted him to write: "Music is the most aloof and secret of the arts. An atmosphere of solemnity and sanctity should surround it. Admission to a musical performance should partake of the ceremonial and mystery of a Freemason ritual. The first thing that is necessary is to reduce the opportunities of hearing music." How many composers, to say nothing of virtuosos, would express such an opinion today?

W. H. HADDON SQUIRE.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JOSE ORTEGA Y GASSET

Whose New Book, "The Modern Theme," Gives the Philosophical Background for the Political Ideas Expressed in "The Revolt of the Masses." "The Modern Theme" Will Be Reviewed Shortly in These Columns.

Homesteading in Dakota

Let the Hurricane Roar, by Rose Wilder Lane. New York: Longmans, Green. $1.50.

ROSE WILDER LANE writes out of the pioneering memories of her own family. The scene of "Let the Hurricane Roar" is laid in Dakota, where she herself was born. Though she can hardly be supposed to remember life in Dakota, since her family moved away to Missouri when she was 2 years old, the prairie background and a pioneering tradition are in her constitution, so that she writes with the understanding of intimacy.

In this brief novel Mrs. Lane has confined herself to an account of two years in the life of a young couple who started homesteading in Dakota territory. Charles and Caroline were only pushing one stage farther west as their families had kept pushing before them. Caroline had herself never known any other house than a log cabin, and the dugout in which she had to live on the Dakota homestead was less appalling to her than it would have been to a young woman from the East.

Charles and Caroline had set out for the West with a wagon and a pair of horses, two blankets, two wild-goose-feather pillows, a cooking pot, pan and skillet, a ham, a cheese, two molds of maple sugar, a copy of Tennyson's poems and a brand new family Bible with their marriage certificate written into it. When they reached Dakota, Charles worked on the new railroad a while, to get some money. In September they took up their claim. They were cozy and warm that winter, with a neat dugout warmed by a cookstove, a good sod barn for the horses, a quarter section of rich, treeless land, a creek, even a bit of slough land to provide hay—all theirs if only they lived on it and worked it for five years. Little Charles John was born in February. Spring came and Charles sowed 50 acres of wheat. Day by day in the summer heat the wheat grew taller and plumper. Certainly it would bring $2000. Charles bought machinery and lumber for a house, on the expectation of his wheat crop. They were bursting with happiness.

Then the grasshoppers came. Ole Rölvaag did a good piece of work telling about grasshoppers in "Giants of the Earth." Mrs. Lane has done it well here. Grasshoppers devouring every green thing, so that the prairie stretched bare to the rim of the sky, grasshoppers streaming over the top of the door jamb into the dugout, grasshoppers in the bed and the water pail and on little Charles John, grasshoppers consuming all and passing on to the west like cities and settled lands and law "like the railroads, like the people, and government."

Charles had to find work away from home in order to pay for the goods he had bought on credit. The only neighbors moved back to Minnesota. Caroline did not have money enough to board at the village 10 miles off, and Charles could not get home because of a mishap. So Caroline and the baby spent the winter alone in the dugout. The struggle with cold, with blizzards and even with wolves loses none of its effect in Mrs. Lane's clear, cool sentences, but it was the struggle of a young woman whose courage was good and her heart whole. Severe as the ordeal was, there was nothing dreary or depressing about it. They pulled through, Charles got back in good condition, and in the spring they were all ready to start sowing wheat again.

Mrs. Lane wastes no words. Her pictures are definite; her tone not too serious without in any way minimizing the courage and endurance of such pioneers as Charles and Caroline. There is not so much as an intimation that they were going to be bound down to the soil or dulled by the deprivations of pioneer life. They knew what they wanted to do. They felt able to do it in spite of setbacks, and they went ahead with it. On that invincible purpose civilization marched westward. Sang Charles:

Let the hurricane roar!
It will the sooner be o'er!
We'll weather the blast and land at last
On Canaan's happy shore!

The Gypsy World Again

Vagabonds and Puppets, by Walter Wilkinson. New York: Stokes. $2.

WHEN our private worlds turn narrow and stifling, some of us long for the open sea and its tall ships; others would have recourse to a "slow coach," bright painted, to crawl endlessly over high-shouldered hills and into the cups of green valleys. We echo the cry of William B. Rands' child in the poem:

I wish I lived in a caravan,
With a horse to drive like the pedlarman—

Mr. Walter Wilkinson did none of these things precisely. His plan was simpler still. He tramped the byways of England, not in Yorkshire this time, but from the Midlands down to the south coast—tramping and camping and trundling his traveling puppet show.

Little short of marvelous were the everyday adventures which befell him. Some were not too pleasant, to be sure. For he was often cold and damp, once he burned down his tent, again and again he was prevented by unsympathetic officers of the law from setting up his little stage in the market square. But, as one thinks back over the book, the sun seems to have shone on most days and, after all, there were a great many places where people rose up in a body and clamored for the delights of his show. Once it was on a deal table in a cottage belonging to some kindly farm people, the showman himself crouched on a stone floor. Once it was in a fashionable hotel where patronizing people in evening clothes came to scoff and remained to applaud laughingly. The show was given for a group of astonished gypsies in the New Forest, who had never seen Punch and Judy and, when they did, promptly tried to sell Mr. Wilkinson a dog skilled in the rôle of Toby.

Again and again the stage was set up in schoolrooms and school yards, where masters and mistresses were not quite unanimous in recognizing the superior educational values of the performance. One young mistress, called Flora, who wore a primrose gown, after the show led the entertainer into her cottage and fed him thick slices of bread and butter because she thought he might prefer them to her own thin ones. "I love camping," she said. "I camp whenever it is possible and the rest of the time I live on the hearth rug. It's so wonderful and sensible—the camping, I mean—houses are not worth the trouble." But the puppet-show man did not wholly agree at that moment. It had been a long time since he had had a civilized meal in a house, being more accustomed to bread and cheese under a hedge.

All this becomes the more appealing, of course, when we reflect that here was no ordinary wandering showman—but an artist who so loves his native England that he chooses to spend his summers in tramping about and offering to simple people an experience of honest fun. Offering it to those who have forgotten as well as to those who have never known. Gently, humorously, graciously he tells us of his adventures. One gets to know and love England better through sharing his sight of villages of medieval character, huddled cottages about a ruined castle; through smelling the sweetness of the hay under which the wanderer found shelter; through listening to the larks.

One comes to know, too, how the world looked to this author as he went one day into the mighty Abbey in Bath during service time, or consorted with a group of workers just out of their coal pit, or helped a man through the long, hot hours to fill wide baskets with ripe strawberries, kneeling first on one knee, then on the other, then on both, finally standing up to stoop over the plants, getting hotter and hotter, but loving the fragrant task.

That Mr. Wilkinson has some mental reservations—that, on his own admission he can contemplate the life of the vagabond only in the summer months—one discovers on reading his book. Well, one can but be glad that he possesses the will and the courage to do so much—with sometimes a solitary penny in his pocket and sometimes a munificent £3.

M. W.

Pirandello as Story Writer

Better Think Twice About It, by Luigi Pirandello. London: Lane. 7s. 6d.

FOREIGN readers who on and off during the last 10 years have knotted their brows before the metaphysical antics of Pirandello's plays, may be surprised to discover that he is also the author of seven volumes of verse, seven novels and 13 volumes of short stories. He has not devoted his life only to turning the vulgar question "Am I, or does it?" into a complex display of philosophical fireworks, and to sending audiences away with the worried feeling that they are an algebraic problem to which the answer has been lost. The conventional short story, on the contrary, appears to have been his habit. Thirteen volumes of them! What English or American author would have the effrontery to write 13 volumes of short stores, for publics which prefer to doze through long novels than to be kept on the move by a collection of tales! Evidently Italy is a happier country.

There are one or two stories in the present volume which foreshadow the themes of the plays. "It's Nothing Serious," for example, is the story of a man with such an active imagination, such a sense of the ridiculous and such an eye for uncomfortable resemblances between human beings and creatures like ducks and pigs, that it ruins all his love affairs and engagements with beautiful and eligible women, and drives him to a marriage in name alone with an utterly ineligible person whom he sends away at once. He has decided to marry the impossible lest he should fall into a real marriage which his sense of the ridiculous would ruin. To marry in order not to marry—that is the Pirandello of the plays.

* * *

There is the typical Pirandello dilemma, again, in the tale of the old peasant woman who will not admit that her son, who lives near her in Sicily, is her son in the sense in which his brother in America is. The simple country nurse, who comes to look upon the child she suckles as her own, is on the edge of a parallel difficulty. This approach is admirably suited to sardonic, tragic and half-fantastic exploitation. When Perazetti fell in love, for example, he ceased to be himself; he became the person his lady and her relatives wanted him to be.

> When the heat of the flame which had, so to speak, brought him into a state of fusion began to die down and he began to solidify again into his usual form and to regain his senses, he would feel dazed, quite frightened at the personality he had been made to assume, the part he had been made to play, the state of imbecility to which they had reduced him. Then he would look at the fiancée, look at the future mother-in-law, look at the future father-in-law, and those terrible explosions of laughter would begin.

The Pirandello of the short stories is a man of hard-shelled intellect. He is brusque and curt, his sympathies are intellectual rather than of the heart. He has a strong sense of social injustice and not a very high opinion of human nature. He is sensitive to suffering, he is pitiful and sympathetic, but his quick mind is saying all the time, "How stupid these people are, how vain, how ignorant; how brutal, for all their veneer of advanced views; it is because of this that they suffer and make others suffer. Intelligence—how no one can understand intelligent arrangements! And how cruel this makes them. If they would only understand that happiness must come out of themselves and will not suddenly drop out of the skies."

* * *

From translation it is difficult to tell what has been lost of an author's style, what overtone there is to his sentences. Certain flashes here and there indicate the poet, but he is clearly a man with an idea rather than an emotion. With emotion he is withdrawn and perfunctory. Yet there are some fine things and a deep resentment against selfishness in the long story called "The Wet Nurse", the sympathy for the ignorant, hot-hearted peasant girl brought up from Sicily to Rome and sacrificed to the polished brutality of the city, is profound. Yet because of its harshness, this story bruises rather than enlarges our sensibilities.

The subjects are varied, the narrative style rapid and economical. The translators in their introduction make a bold comparison with the masters Tchekhov and de Maupassant. Pirandello has not their fluidity, their suppleness, their genius for evoking an atmosphere and a world in a few words, nor their ease with diverse character. But he has the lively ingenuity of the very good craftsman.

V. S. P.

Understanding the Arts

Understanding the Arts, by Helen Gardner. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2.50.

SEEING as an approach to the arts is emphasized by Miss Gardner in her presentation of means by which laymen may acquire a larger understanding of æsthetic fundamentals. She would have her readers see everything "as a form created by nature or by man and re-created (not copied) by the artist" according to such foundation elements as "balance, proportion, rhythm, variety, unity, harmony." The technical handling of the medium and the relation of the form to the medium are other points of emphasis.

Sculpture, perhaps one of the least understood arts, is given illuminating exposition in this book. As a point of departure, Mr. Eric Gill's definition is quoted: "The sculptor's job is making out of stone things seen in the mind." Miss Gardner elucidates in brief, and in effect, as follows: A block of stone, a consuming idea, a specific site—these form the basis of sculpture in its truest sense, as the origin of the word implies—to carve. In a large way, this resembles what she said in her chapter on the art of building, where the concern is with a mass or volume, a definite purpose, a specific site. She would get away from the tendency to pigeonhole the arts, each in its own compartment. To be sure, each has its own technique, but are there no interrelations?

* * *

A "free" work of sculpture must be pleasing from several angles. Like the builder, the sculptor organizes a mass into a balanced, harmonious unit that is pleasing to the eye. Remove the sculpture from the Parthenon and the building loses a vital part of its form and its meaning. So, too, with the figures that are an integral part of the Chartres Cathedral and of the Nebraska State Capitol.

The building is abstract in form, based upon geometric shapes. It does not represent anything. The statue, however, is representative in the vast majority of cases of the human or animal figure. Within the figure of the man or the horse which he is seeking to represent, the sculptor realizes that there must be a sense of an inner life, not to be found in the building, that is the vital force that determines movements of the figure. The significance of the finished work is a balance between the outward form and the inner life. "In other words, a building looks both inward and outward; a statue, on the other hand, outward only."

* * *

Miss Gardner then differentiates between carving and modeling, showing how method and material lead to varying result—with the stone tending to evolve into monumental figures, because of necessary suppression of details, and the clay offering more opportunity for quick momentary expression. The statue that fulfills its possibilities "does not give you a copy of the appearance of the person represented, but a feeling of his reality, his life, in stone." The book then presents an analysis of great works of sculpture in the round and in relief—the Egyptian "Khafre," Michelangelo's "Day," three figures from the Parthenon, a Japanese statue in wood, a Greek bronze, one of Mestrovic's two Indian warriors in Chicago, a Roman relief, a detail of the Parthenon frieze and a carving by Mr. Eric Gill.

In this manner Miss Gardner works out her other chapters—the art of painting, the art of city planning, the art of the book, the art of the garden, the art of weaving, the art of pottery and art in everyday life. The book is profusely illustrated and thoroughly indexed.

The State o' Maine

Romantic and Historic Maine, by A. Hyatt Verrill. New York: Dodd, Mead. $3.

READERS familiar with Maine might approach this book with skepticism were they to dwell at any length upon its frontispiece entitled, "Maine Colonial Doorway, Damariscotta." All the rich examples of beautiful Maine doorways which are a heritage of the more affluent days of such former shipping communities as Wiscasset, Thomaston and Camden have been overlooked for a gingerbread piece of wood-carving adorning an unimposing dwelling in Damariscotta's only side street.

Since Mr. Verrill was inspired chiefly by the lure of Maine's momentous past, the book is deserving of careful scrutiny, especially since it comprises one of the few histories of the State. It is a breezy, rambling sort of history, highly colored throughout with detailed accounts of episodes such as those pertaining to the Indian maraudings of colonial times, Captain Kidd legends and early sea fights.

The author handles a variety of subjects peculiar to Maine with a sort of chamber of commerce attitude. One chapter is devoted largely to the over-publicized Desert of Maine, a geophysical freak in the town of Freeport that lures many a tourist two miles off the main road. The farmer-owner welcomes the passing public to his sideshow for 10 cents a look, but apparently has never bothered to determine why several acres of drifting beach sand are to be found several miles from the sea.

There are other far more worthwhile subjects bearing upon the romantic and historical attractions of Maine, on which Mr. Verrill has done a creditable job. This is true especially of a chapter devoted to the Indian tribes of Maine, some of which are still in existence.

The fact that a complete, studiously handled history of Maine has yet to be written does not detract from this book. People familiar with Maine should find it highly entertaining. For the prospective tourist, a persual of Mr. Verrill's volume would afford a variety of interesting impressions which cannot be gathered from roadside stands and picture post cards.

China and the World

China's Foreign Relations, 1917-1931, by Robert T. Pollard. New York: MacMillan. $3.50.

PROF. ROBERT POLLARD'S study of Chinese foreign relations in the important years 1917 to 1931 is of great significance at the present moment. It does not, of course, touch on the present delicate situation of China vis-à-vis with the civilized world. But it does cover the period during which China was endeavoring to rid herself of the so-called unfair treaties. It gives readable consideration to the diplomatic endeavors which China has been making to rid herself of extraterritoriality, and to some extent of the treaty pact concessions granted to western nations. Though this historical survey ends at just about the period of the Mukden attack by the Japanese, it does give very clearly and apparently objectively the history of Chinese relations with the Japanese Government that led up to that historic break.

To many people it seems that the greatest handicap under which China labors in her endeavor to establish herself as one of the family of nations is the lack of complete and effective sovereignty. It is absurd to ask recognition of the sovereignty of the Nanking Government, which is the one which maintains touch with the western nations through the League, when that sovereignty is recognized by only four out of the 18 provinces of China. The situation is made the more difficult by the fact that only a few hundred miles away another government, the Canton Government, numbering among its personnel men of very high standing in new China, is functioning successfully within its similarly limited field. Dr. Pollard recognizes this abnormal condition and its inevitable result in the lack of entire confidence in Chinese administration by the other powers. He notes that it is largely because of this chaotic condition that so little progress has been made in the direction of doing away with extraterritoriality.

He does not point out that since the outbreak of the feud with Japan the Chinese have spoken little of extraterritoriality, and are apparently content to let that issue lapse until they get rid of the impetuous stranger who is now battering at the gates of the Great Wall.

The act of the League of Nations, almost as much as the original quarrel, has made the Sino-Japanese situation one of importance to the whole world. In the name of peace the League has come to the rescue of a country which has known no peace for 20-odd years. For the protection of the sovereignty of China the Pact of Paris has been cited, although the greatest aggressors upon the sovereignty of China have been, up to the time of the Japanese outbreak, its own tuchuns and war lords. But the conditions which resulted in the inevitable appeal to arms by Japan, and the subsequent action of the League of Nations, were based upon fundamentals set forth clearly in this book, which is an important contribution to the political history of the Far East.

W. J. A.

Mr. J. L. Garvin's Life of Joseph Chamberlain, which was reviewed in these columns Dec. 24, is published in the United States, as in England, by Macmillan.

A New Fiction Field

South Moon Under, by Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings. New York: Scribner. $2.

MARJORIE KINNAN RAWLINGS has found a hitherto undeveloped field of fiction in the Florida scrub. Here she has encountered a people of uncouth speech and primitive standards of living—a slow, simple, peaceful, limited people, whose surroundings have nevertheless developed in them certain positive skills and wisdoms. They know the woods and the river and wild creatures. They are able to be almost entirely self-sustaining. They have learned in considerable measure to live at peace with mankind and with nature, and get some joy out of apparent meagerness.

The lives of a few of these people have furnished Mrs. Rawlings with the material for her novel, "South Moon Under." She has written of the Lantrys, who left what seemed to them like civilization in the pine woods settlements and crossed the river to live in the scrub. In the fertile strip that lay between the scrub and the river Lantry built his cabin. He cleared and fenced 25 acres, tilled his land, and supported his family. They in turn grew up and some of them cleared other land in the scrub and made some sort of living. Lantry's favorite daughter, Piety, lived on with her father after she married, and her son Lant grew up under his grandfather's tutelage to know and love the scrub.

Times, however, were harder for Lant than for his grandfather. The land had been worked over too long. All the cypress logs he could cut had been sold. The price for furs from the woods and alligators from the river had gone down. And government men made distilling a hazardous business.

The search for a livelihood resolves itself into a sharp conflict. It brings Lant into conflict with the law, and it marks the end of a period in the life of the scrub. (Mrs. Rawlings has said that the scrub is more thinly populated now than it has been for 50 years. "The imaginary family of 'South Moon Under' is placed on the site of one of the many abandoned clearings.")

In writing about the Lantrys and their neighbors, Mrs. Rawlings has not rested content with reproducing their curious lingo and describing their way of living. Beneath the idiosyncrasies of their life she has tried to penetrate to their way of thinking, their emotions and their codes.

Three things are especially to be noted in the author's work. One is her skillful use of conversation. It is all in poor-white lingo, but each person speaks it with a difference. There is a variation in each generation, and a difference between those on the settlement side of the river and those in the scrub.

* * *

Another point of excellence is her zest in picturing her people when they are merry. A fence-raising, a frolic, a cane-grinding when everybody turned out for fresh cane juice and fun—such scenes she is able to write about with a crescendo of mirth. These people knew how to enjoy themselves.

And in the third place, she writes best of all about the wild life of scrub and river. It is evident that she, too, loves the peace and isolation of the place. In the last few years she has come to know it intimately, has been lost in it, has voyaged by small boat the full length of its river boundaries.

There is a good firm body to this book because the author understands so much more than the superficial details of the scene, and because she has succeeded in getting the whole thing—surface beauty and strangeness, and the underlying strong pulse of life—into her book.

W. K. R.

A Clipper-Ship Novel

The Sea Witch, by Alexander Laing. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50.

AMERICAN sea literature is envisaged by this outstanding work of fiction based upon America's moment of maritime supremacy—the clipper ship era. The principal 'character" is the celebrated New York clipper Sea Witch, one of the finest and fastest ships afloat in the 1850's.

In portraying the people and ships that figured in the golden days of the California and China clipper trade, Mr. Laing steers a steady middle course between fact and fiction. The story adds color and action and strong personalities to the factual outlines of Capt. Arthur Clark's "Clipper Ship Era" and Carl C. Cutler's more recent study of that romantic period.

The "narrative of the experiences of Capt. Roger Murray" (actually Robert Waterman) carries its readers down New York's famous South Street of those tar and hemp and marline-spike days; past the marts of the merchants made wealthy by the traffic in silks and spices; over the wild Cape Horn sea road to the swaggering young 'Frisco of the 'fifties; up and down the China seas and home again by way of Java Head.

* * *

Practically one decade marked the span of America's shipping supremacy, yet the clippers crowded history into their brief period of greatness. Mr. Laing's historical novel traces the course of western civilization which the clipper fleet blazed to its present geographical bounds. Faster and still faster ships was the universal demand that called forth the designing genius of such men as John Griffith (Laing's Isaac Silver), Donald MacKay and Samuel Pook.

The fierce competition among this fleet of lovely white-winged fliers brought forth a brand of seamanship which made lasting reputations for a remarkable company of master mariners—Waterman of the Sea Witch, Josiah Cressy of the Flying Cloud, Dumaresq, Delano, Palmer and a host of other sterling navigators.

The story of the Sea Witch emphasizes the reign of marine craftsmanship ashore and afloat which combined to make an impressive assortment of sailing records, not the least of which was the Sea Witch's second passage from China to New York. Leaving the Orient in December, 1848, the Sea Witch made her colors for the Barnegat pilot, 77 days out from Whampoa, a record for sailing ships which stands to this day. The empire expanded with amazing speed in that hard-driving era and men's power and prosperity grew apace.

* * *

Mr. Laing manifests a fine appreciation of the art of the ship designers, builders, masters and merchants of a period which ended all too suddenly with commercial panic and the devastation wrought by the guns of rebel commerce raiders during the Civil War.

From the smoldering wrecks of proud ships and family fortunes, Alexander Laing has salvaged a story that surpasses in scope and style much of the sea literature pertaining to its particular times.

An Indispensable Manual

Political Handbook of the World, edited by Walter H. Mallory. New York: Harper & Brothers, for Council on Foreign Relations, New York. $2.50.

THE Political Handbook of the World, edited by Mr. Mallory and issued by the Council on Foreign Relations, is virtually indispensable for the library of any student of international affairs. The editors say that its widespread usefulness is shown by its sale of more than 13,000 copies, and the testimonials printed indicate that the sale is very considerable in foreign nations. It covers accurately and tersely the personnel of parliaments, parties and the press of the whole world. How much up-to-date it is may fairly be judged by the fact that its section on the United States notes Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt as President-Elect, although its editors did not have enough prophetic genius to get the names of his Cabinet members. It is, of course, wholly destitute of anything like partisanship, or the expression of any opinions whatever. It is merely a compact, well-planned and thoroughly accurate annual volume on the governments of the world, and as such merits place in every well-selected library.

Uptown Book Bargains

ADVANCED PROBLEMS OF THE FICTION WRITER by John Galsworthy. Originally $3.50. Our Price..$2.00
MEMOIRS OF MARSHALL FOCH. Originally $5.00. Our Price.....$1.29
PSYCHING THE ADS by Carroll Rheinstrom. The case book of advertising. Originally $5.00. Our Price $1.49
ADVERTISING LAYOUT by Frank Young. Originally $5. Our Price..$1.49
AN AMBASSADOR'S MEMOIRS by Maurice Paleologue. French Ambassador to Russia 1914-1917. 3 vols. Originally $10.00. Our Price.$2.49
HISTORY OF THE U. S. DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF THOMAS JEFFERSON by Henry Adams. 2 vols. Originally $5.00. Our Price.....$1.98
AMERICAN REVOLUTION by Fiske. Originally $4.00. Our Price.....$1.29
Ask for our Bargain Bulletin.

UPTOWN BOOK HOUSE
237 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

THE BLUE PETER
the beautiful British magazine of Travel and the Sea, offers each month a rich entertainment for its readers. Send 30 cents for a specimen. You will like it. Annual Subscription $3.50 post paid.
Write to the Managing editor,
12, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3

BIBLES
in 90 languages, many bindings, every size and price.
MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY
41 Bromfield St. Boston

WHEN YOU GROPE FOR A WORD USE
Roget's International
THESAURUS
"Words grouped by Ideas"
Complete list of synonyms, antonyms, phrases, slang, etc., in fact everything to help find the right word. The one indispensable book for all writers. A necessary complement of the dictionary.
Now $3 Postpaid
from CROWELL'S
THOMAS Y. CROWELL CO.
393 Fourth Avenue, New York

HELPFUL BOOKS

A FORTUNE TO SHARE..... 1.50
By Fash Young
LET'S START OVER AGAIN.... 1.50
By Fash Young
HAVE IT YOUR OWN WAY.... 1.00
By Marjorie Shuler
SCRIPTURAL HEALING..... 2.00
By Helen L. Young
MY NEIGHBOR—JESUS..... 1.50
By George M. Lamsa
THE BIBLE IN THE MAKING... 1.50
By J. Paterson Smith
THE GREATEST THING IN THE WORLD *By Henry Drummond*
Colors—Red, blue, brown, gold .25
Leatherette—Black, blue, red... .50

Also Helpful Books for
Boys and Girls

"THE DIARY OF SNUBS, OUR DOG," 1931 edition 1.00
BIBLE STORIES AS TOLD TO VERY LITTLE CHILDREN... 2.00
By Bessie Edmond Andruss
BIBLE STORIES RETOLD..... 1.00
By Hiram Hayes
"Jewel" and "Jewel's Story Book" 1.00 each

(We Specialize in Bible Pictures and Framing)
[MAIL ORDERS FILLED]
J. & B. Gordon
Book, Art & Gift Shop
1958 Salmon Tower Building
11 West 42nd Street
NEW YORK CITY

BOOKS from LONDON
J. & E. BUMPUS, Ltd., Booksellers to His Majesty the King, 350 Oxford Street, London, W. 1, Eng., for all books, finely printed books, fine binding, scarce books and first editions, children's books, foreign books, Bibles, devotional books and learned works. Bibliographical information on request.
BUMPUS

NEIGHBOR—Once Meant "A Near-By Farmer"

In Anglo-Saxon *neah* meant "nigh," "near," and *gebur* meant "dweller," "farmer." These two words were combined into *neahgebur*, meaning literally, "a near-by farmer." The word appears in medieval English in the form *neighebour* and in modern English as *neighbor*. Its meaning, changing with the evolution of civilization, no longer applies particularly to neighboring farmers, but refers to persons living near each other in apartment house suites or suburban cottages as well as to those on near-by farms. Even nations in the modern world are called "neighbors"—an interesting development of a word that means literally "near-by farmers."

There are thousands of fascinating stories about the origins of English words in
WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY
The "Supreme Authority"—The Merriam-Webster
2,700 pages. 452,000 entries. 12,000 biographical entries. 32,000 geographical subjects. 100 valuable tables. over 6,000 illustrations. Its encyclopedic information makes it a valuable question-answerer on all subjects. See it at your bookstore.
Write for Free Booklet of Word Stories
and full information about Webster's New International Dictionary.
G. & C. MERRIAM CO., 284 Broadway, Springfield, Mass.

When
Writing
to an
Advertiser
in the MONITOR,
please mention
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Home Forum

Somehow Good

HE RUSTLED from under a clump of border carnations and went bounding up the long path, to disappear in the bank at the top of the garden—a rabbit; and, by the lop and lankiness of him, a wild one. In the quiet of the Sunday morning, he must have lobbed out of the woods, adventurously crossed the bridge over the river, to hit, more or less happily, on the sanctuary of our garden.

All sorts of unexpected things show up in our garden; but, until now, a wild rabbit had never been featured. Rabbits, I knew, were not an acquisition to a garden; at least such was the popular belief—but perhaps this one was simply out on a lone hike and, like all true hikers, would be found to be but passing through. However, two days later, I saw him again. As before, he sprang from the recesses of the carnation bed. Close examination revealed that it was being resorted to, not as a lair, but as a larder; evidently, brother rabbit had a partiality for carnation stems. While, as a gamekeeper, I might rest and rejoice, as a gardener, I had good reason to be up and doing.

Soon the whole household was aware of Benny's presence in the garden—somehow he had come to be known as Benny. Not a day passed but some member reported having seen him; sometimes as playfully sporting, like the fabled sea serpent, among the wavy greens, or again, as scudding full sail across the garden, like the legendary Flying Dutchman. But there was nothing mythical about our rabbit, for every morning saw a few more close-cropped carnation heads. Advice poured in upon me from many quarters. Snares, nets, guns were suggested as instant remedies, but tactfully I resisted them all. And, without committing myself in words, I conveyed the impression that I had a plan of my own. True, it might seem slow, but it was sure! And the carnations? Yes, some of them did look a bit stunted, but—

* * *

Then Andrew took a hand in the business. Andrew is my trusty help in the garden, and has a sense of responsibility for its welfare that does him credit. For a time he humored me over the rabbit; but, as gradually the luxuriant carnation bed became more and more like a miniature felled forest, he, at last, as a self-respecting gardener, put his foot down. One cold frosty morning he brought along a wicked-looking steel trap. In the eerie light 'twixt the gloaming and the mirk, he set it carefully in Benny's favorite run; and, with a sense of duty well done, turned his honest face homeward. Hardly was he out of the garden when, up through the glooms toward the carnation border, stole a silent figure bearing in its hand a wand. The morning saw a dejected Andrew, trap in hand—sprung but empty, soliloquizing on the cunning of rabbits in general and of our one in particular.

As the days passed, but not the rabbit, insistently it was brought home to me that, as a gardener, my first duty was toward the flowers. I agreed. To go on trusting that, sooner or later, the reputed call of the wild would draw the wanderer back to his native haunts was bad business for the garden. Worldly wisdom whispered in one ear the folly of sparing a mere rabbit and spoiling a myriad blooms. And, in the other, sounded like a low refrain, the cheering lines: "Oh yet we trust that somehow good will be the final goal of ill." I reasoned, too, that, after all, it might be a good and pleasant thing to have a rabbit in the garden; that it might serve some useful purpose, like birds and bees and hedgehogs and worms and hosts of other seemingly pestilential things. To say nothing of the pleasure of exchanging friendly nods with the little chap, every time we chanced upon him dutifully thinning out the young turnips or removing the pests from the bark of the apple trees. The point was, to provide him with the right kind of food; right, especially from the gardener's point of view. So far, the only edible thing in the garden that appealed to him appeared to be carnation stems. In vain was the luring lettuce and the coaxing carrot laid in the sight of the bunny. Indeed, many were the toothsome and odorous dainties I strewed in his path that he might be enticed from the error of his nibbling ways.

It was autumn when the rabbit came. All the winter months he boarded with us. But, long before the first finger-tips of spring appeared, the carnation bed had become a devastated region. Every time he passed it, Andrew took on the mien and manner of the raven bodefully quoting, Nevermore. All the evidence pointed to a carnationless summer. Yet, through and above it all, persisted in my thought that hopeful, cheering, "somehow good." Spring began to trickle through; garden things and garden folk got busier than ever. One day it was rumored that the liveliness was showing up among the carnation stumps; which, in turn, led to the observation that our rabbit had not been seen for ages. Two more winters have, since, come and gone, but never once a Benny. Instead, his beloved carnations rose up, out of their ashes, so to speak, and in their vigor and abundance seemed to call him blessed. Never before in the garden had been seen such foliage and such flower. Even the stolid Andrew could scarce forbear to cheer, and his voice, when he hovered round them, was no longer that of the raven but of the turtle dove.

* * *

There remains now but to draw from, and to, this narrative, a conclusion. Should any gentle reader be moved thereby to introduce a wild rabbit to his garden, let him do so at his own risk. I have merely stated the facts as they came to me and as they left me. They have taught me several lessons, one of them—and not the greatest—being, how to grow better carnations. Even in the absence of a rabbit. Still, there are times when my heart goes out after Benny. What happened to him? Where is he now? Did he weary of scratching a lonely burrow? Did there, at last, come to him, borne through the stilly night, a faint sound like the falling of furred feet as the coney rings danced wildly round the riddled boles in far-off woodland glades? Had he found his way back to the ancestral holes, and today, himself an ancestor many times removed, do his reverent grandchildren gather round him to hear the wonderful story of grandpa's adventures in strange lands among strange creatures? If so, I do hope that his recollections are mainly happy ones; that, in spite of separation from kith and kin, he found in our garden much that was homely, much that was edifying as well as edible. Sometimes I wonder if some rising gust of memory will waft him back again, some sweet dream of clovey carnations in a garden of peace and plenty impel him to revisit us.

W. F.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ... $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month ... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use or republication of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

Foreign		United States	
14 pages	3c	14 to 30 pages	6c
16 to 22 pages	4½c	32 pages	7½c

Including Canada, Newfoundland and any Pan-American countries.

14 pages	2c	24 to 30 pages	4c
16 to 22 pages	3c	32 pages	5c

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1281-1287 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59A.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 42/8 Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York ... 500 Fifth Ave.
Detroit ... 3-101 General Motors Bldg.
Chicago ... 333 North Michigan Avenue
Miami ... 1239 Ingraham Bldg.
St. Louis ... 1728 Rwy. Exchange Bldg.
Kansas City ... 405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg.
San Francisco ... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles ... 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ... 824 Skinner Bldg.
London ... 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris ... 3, Avenue de l'Opéra
Berlin ... Unter den Linden 59A
Florence ... Via Magenta 11

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 911 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass. U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
(Dutch Edition)
(Braille Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-© Ewing Galloway, New York

The Covered Wagon May Still Be Seen Upon the Plains

WESTWARD through the Illinois night went the long train, its lighted Pullmans a miniature civilized world. "We must stay up until we cross the Mississippi. It will be soon—and from the observation car."

Choosing one of many sets of tracks, the Overland Limited glided to a station. Flares went along it, men called out; a jarring start, a chugging, then a switch house passed. Next came a row of lights. Beyond, a bridge, and now the engine up ahead pushed out between high girders. A broad expanse of river—The River—a chain of giant golden beads lining the shores, a beacon high overhead marking an airway, bridges upstream and down, tall smokestacks belching fire, a ferry in mid-channel—all this was swiftly taken in by the train and then was gone. We had crossed the Father of Waters, going west.

* * *

(In an upstairs corner of a large brick house, stately among elms in a deep lawn, stands a little chest of drawers. Once it came up to the Mississippi in a great covered wagon of long ago—and yet not so long, either. Here on the shore, in a rough young frontier town, some twenty of these sway-back Ships of the Plains, too fully loaded, met to take the westward trail more safely. "Sarah, we're jest too heavy for the crossing and the roads. Something's got to go. If we don't make the river with this train, it may be weeks."—So the rejections grew on the eastern shore—somebody's highboy, chairs, a plow, four extra wagon wheels—with it the little chest, brought out "from home." An antique, now, found in a famous shop, but once it saw the clumsy wagon train make the slow, anxious crossing, and then disappear.)

* * *

All through the night the lighted train rushed on, past cultivated farms, reforested land, through towns where paintings hung in galleries and landscape architects slumbered in their homes. Then—the Missouri. Cities on both sides. A broad, flat, turgid stream. Nothing to fear.

* * *

(The settled villages are far behind. A wagon has broken down, overcrowding others. Wide are the mud flats, and here, camped on the shore, is a little band that waited for the river to go down, and waited too, for the next wagon train from the east. Beyond lie the vast Buffalo Plains, and there ride hostile Indians. Ahead are weeks and months on the rough track, crushing the fragrant sage. Into the yellow stream plunge the frightened oxen, driven by the women. Alongside sweep the men on horses, lashing the cattle with relentless whips. Breathless emergencies, and thankful rescues. At last the straining pull up the western bank. Then once more onward.)

* * *

The rushing train licked up the rails that span Nebraska. A mail plane zoomed above. It is a land of contrasts. Cities with wide Main Streets glutted with traffic; Indians on station platforms shuffling through what they called a war dance, their faces masks of resignation; cowboys on calico ponies, gentlemen in high-powered cars. And ever and again, the corn and wheat, the cattle ranges and the sage.

Along the railroad line ran a white road, mile upon mile, dusty and alone, the only thing to watch. At last a speck on the sky line, overtaken, became a covered wagon, horse-drawn, modern — a family moving westward, that was all. The driver waved, children leaned out the rear, shouting in shrill high voices. Later a gypsy camp had pitched beside the rails. More covered wagons here, and passing by, a heavy truck, taking goods by freight. A land of contrasts, yes.

* * *

(A long straight trail to the West, barely seen in the sage. Great cumbersome sway-back schooners of the Plains, and clumsy, plodding oxen. A woman driving, men riding up and down. A weary cow, dogs running; and within, the children tucked under their patchwork quilts, so long on the road they have forgot their home. Tools, woolen cloth, and seeds, perhaps a cat, a-traveling to the West, a rosebush and the guns—these fill this ship on its Discovery of America. The silent, sad-eyed woman in the high-necked linsey dress, in wired sunbonnet and voluminous cape, searches the road ahead—a brave young traveler, loyal to her man.)

* * *

Into the sunset. On to life's Frontier. Courage, endurance and persistent vision, love of adventure, need of room to breathe—these moved our pioneers to build; and of these things, to us in trains and cars, all covered wagons speak out of the past.

M. J. T.

Jerusalem Today

First seen from the road, Jerusalem presents itself a huddled jumble on its hills—no magic Eastern city of glittering minarets and placid domes, but a meaningless chaos of architecture. That impression deepens, implants itself indelibly. . . .

It was Saturday evening before twilight. It seemed as if a fancy dress pageant had been let loose. No organized carnival in England was ever half so complete. Almost every kind of world costume, except the uncivilized savage and Chinese, appeared to be there. Everything was *de rigeur*—naught out of place in this racial colour congress.

Sheiks, not on camels, but on bicycles; bérets and blazers, shorts and khaki shirts; droskys and donkeys; Bedouin in flowing rags—I think they must have a law prohibiting any wear but tatters; pedlars in clothing varying from Petticoat Lane to Port Said, offering chewing gum, fruit, flowers, beads, or Arab sweetmeats; Galician gaberdines, silken and many-coloured, covering bewhiskered Jews crowned with fur caps; a Negro selling balloons; women in short skirts, silk stockings and high-heeled shoes, but with their faces completely and thickly veiled; Armenian gipsy-looking women with gay shawls and rings on every finger; a Persian belle with a string of coins braiding her hair and drooping on her shoulders; Arab dandies in garish shirts and fancy knickers, but with European jackets; sturdy young Jews in white ducks or flannels and bareheaded; shapely young Jewesses, hatless, almost all of them without jewels, in light short skirts and bare-legged—Jewish youth has little use for headgear and stockings in Palestine—and, by way of contrast, a polyglot get-up composed of khaki sun helmet, Russian white smock shirt partially embroidered, with red cord girdle, plus fours, cycle stockings and sandals! Nobody thought it incongruous.—M. J. LANDA, in "Palestine As It Is." (London: Edward Goldston.)

Round

That patient, intermittent, "Swish! Swish!"
Is the only sound,
In this hushed middle night,
Accompanying the solitary progress
Of the street sweeper.
Looking from my dark window,
I see his figure in dark silhouette
In the white moonlight,
Leaning obliquely against the opposite obliqueness
Of the broom he pushes,
Sweeping the gutter.
My thought rests and is strangely somehow comforted
In the repetition of that patient, "Swish! Swish!"

The gentle featheriness of the pepper trees
Hangs in a quiet blessing.
The leaves of the palm trees
Glisten under the white moon.
The street is clean for tomorrow,—
Ready for the incessant, "Swish! swish,"
Of tires.

MYRTLE SUTHERLAND.

The Lesson of King Canute

King Canutus, commonly called Knute, walking on the sea-sands near to Southampton, was extolled by some of his flattering followers, and told that he was a king of kings, the mightiest that reigned far or near; that both sea and land were at his command. But this speech did put the godly king in mind of the infinite power of God, by whom kings have and enjoy their power, and thereupon he made this demonstration to refell their flattery. He took off his cloak, and wrapping it round together, sate down upon it near to the sea, that then began to flow, saying: "Sea, I command thee that thou touch not my feet!" But he had not so soon spoken the word but the surging wave dashed him. He then, rising up and going back, said: "Ye see now, my Lords, what good cause you have to call me a king, that am not able by my commandment to stay one wave. No mortal man, doubtless, is worthy of such an high name, no man hath such command, but one King which ruleth all. Let us honour Him, let us call Him King of Kings and Lord of all Nations. Let us not only confess, but also profess Him to be Ruler of the Heavens, Sea and Land."—From "Remains Concerning Britain," by WILLIAM CAMDEN (1605.)

Die Einfachheit der Wahrheit

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE Wahrheit ist immer klar und einfach, nie verwickelt und geheimnisvoll. Während eine Lüge dem, der sie glaubt, unter zahllosen Gesichtspunkten erscheinen kann, ist die Wahrheit immer eindeutig. Aus Unwissenheit kann man annehmen, daß dreimal drei zwölf oder acht oder dreizehn sei. Trotzdem gibt es nur eine Wahrheit hierüber, nämlich die, daß es neun ist. Diese Einfachheit der Wahrheit ist nicht nur für das Rechnen sondern auch für jedes andere Wissensgebiet kennzeichend.

Obgleich viele geneigt sein mögen zu glauben, Religion sei etwas Geheimnisvolles und lasse zahllose Auslegungen zu, finden wir trotzdem die Einfachheit der Wahrheit auch hier. Der Zweck der Religion, wie Jesus sie verstand, ist, das Wesen der Gottheit und des Menschen Beziehung zu Gott, dem Ursprung seines Daseins, zu lehren. Diese Kenntnis ist zweckdienlich, da sie den Menschen ein unfehlbares Richtmaß gibt, wodurch sie die für das Leben und das Glück unentbehrlichen wahren Werte erkennen können. Wie wichtig es also ist, wahrzunehmen, daß die vom Meister gelehrte religiöse Wahrheit klar und eindeutig ist!

In der ganzen Bibel, jener unschätzbaren Schriftensammlung, kehrt der göttlich eingegebene Rat, nicht vielen Göttern sondern dem einen Gott zu dienen, immer wieder. Der Glaube an den einen Gott war die hervorragende Eigenschaft des hebräischen Volkes. „Höre, Israel, der Herr, unser Gott, ist ein einiger Herr" ist nicht nur eine grundlegende theologische Lehre der Vergangenheit, sondern auch eine anwendbare Wahrheit für die Gegenwart. Die Einheit Gottes bedeutet das unendliche, daher immer gegenwärtige, geistige, unsterbliche, allmächtige, vollkommene Wesen der Gottheit einschließlich jeder Idee, die Gott ausdrückt. Sie bedeutet ferner, daß für alles, was der Mensch zu seinem Dasein und dauernden Glück unbedingt braucht, durch diese unendlichen göttlichen Ideen, die ihre Substanz in der Einheit mit Gott finden, gesorgt ist.

Daß die Israeliten an dieser Grundwahrheit der Einheit Gottes festhielten, errettete sie aus vielen schwierigen Lagen. Es ging ihnen gut, solange sie sie zur Richtschnur für das Alltagsleben machten. Dagegen erlebten sie Unterdrückung und Ungemach, so oft sie den Irrtum begingen, Abgötterei zu treiben oder vielen Göttern zu dienen. Warum? Weil Abgötterei, das Anbeten des Endlichen, Weltlichen und Zerstörbaren entsprechendes endliches, weltliches und vergängliches Denken bedeutet.

Jesus bekundete den Christus und lebte die Einfachheit der Wahrheit über Gott, die göttliche Wahrheit. Er bewies seine Hauptlehre: „Das ist aber das ewige Leben, daß sie dich, der du allein wahrer Gott bist, und den du gesandt hast, Jesum Christum, erkennen". Der große Nazarener lehrte, daß diese Erkenntnis des „allein wahren Gottes" die Menschen zur vollen Wahrheit führt. Durch dieses Verständnis vollbrachte Christus Jesus seine mächtigen Werke.

Ehe Mary Baker Eddy entdeckte, daß das Urchristentum mit seinen „mitfolgenden Zeichen" keine wunderbare Verleihung an die Vergangenheit sondern eine beweisbare Wissenschaft war, hatten die Menschen aus reiner Unwissenheit der Abgötterei, dem Glauben an die Wirklichkeit des Endlichen und Materiellen, gefrönt, daher die vielen mehr oder weniger verwickelten und geheimnisvollen Glaubenslehren, die alle den Grundfehler begehen, daß sie im Prinzip das erste der Zehn Gebote übertreten, obwohl sie öffentlich bekennen, daran festzuhalten.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft stellt den ungenähten Rock des geistigen Verständnisses der Einheit und Allheit Gottes, des göttlich Wahren und Wirklichen, wieder her, den falsche menschliche Glaubenslehren und Bekenntnisse in Stücke aufzuteilen versuchten. Die Christliche Wissenschaft gibt den Menschen ihr seit den Tagen des Urchristentums scheinbar verlorenes Erbe, das persönliche Heilen, zurück. Mrs. Eddy erklärt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 469): „Irrtum wird durch die große Wahrheit ausgerottet, daß Gott, das Gute, das einzige Gemüt ist, und daß das angebliche Gegenteil des unendlichen Gemüts—Teufel oder Böses genannt—nicht Gemüt, nicht Wahrheit ist, sondern Irrtum, ohne Intelligenz oder Wirklichkeit".

Um die Wohltat dieser Wissenschaft des Christentums völliger und augenblicklicher zu genießen, muß man aufhören, die Schwierigkeiten und Verwicklungen einer materiellen, endlichen Daseinsauffassung für wirklich zu halten. Wir müssen die Schöpfung von dem stets klaren und einfachen Standpunkt der Wahrheit, des göttlichen Gemüts, aus erfassen. Wenn wir dies folgerichtig tun, werden unsere täglichen Erlebnisse göttlich erleuchtet. In dieser geistigen Erleuchtung verschwinden Furcht, Krankheit, Sünde, Mangel, weil sie nicht zu dem göttlichen Gemüt, dem einen und einzigen Gott, gehören, oder weil Gott, dessen Einheit die Allheit der Vollkommenheit bildet, sie nicht kennt. Eine solche Wiedergeburt ist unumgänglich ein durch eigenes Verständnis, durch eigene Anstrengungen herbeigeführtes Erlebnis des einzelnen. Die Segnungen, die sie mit sich bringt, sind jedoch nicht auf den einzelnen beschränkt, da Gott, der Unendliche, ihre Substanz und ihr Ursprung ist. Das ist ihre freudige, erleuchtende Inspiration. So geht Christi Jesu Weissagung: „Wenn dein Auge einfältig ist, so wird dein ganzer Leib licht sein" tatsächlich in Erfüllung.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Singleness of Truth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TRUTH is always clear and simple, never complicated and mysterious. While a lie may assume innumerable aspects for him who believes in it, the truth is always single. One may ignorantly suppose that three times three equals twelve or eight or thirteen; nevertheless there is but one truth about it, the truth that it is nine. This singleness of the truth is characteristic not only of mathematics, but of every other branch of true knowledge

Although many may be inclined to think about religion as mysterious and open to countless interpretations, nevertheless the singleness of the truth is found here also. The purpose of religion, as Jesus understood it, is to teach the nature of Deity and man's relation to God, the source of his existence. This knowledge is practical, since it furnishes mankind with an unerring standard whereby to discern the real values indispensable to life and happiness. How important, then, to perceive that religious truth, as the Master revealed it, is clear and single!

Throughout the Bible—that priceless compilation—the divinely inspired counsel to serve one God, not gods many, is constant. Faith in the oneness of God was the outstanding quality of the Hebrew people. "Hear, O Israel: The Lord our God is one Lord," is not only a profound theological precept of the past; it is also a practical truth for the present day. The oneness of God means the infinite, therefore ever present, spiritual, immortal, omnipotent, perfect nature of Deity, including every idea God expresses. It means also that everything which is essential for man's existence and enduring happiness is supplied through these infinite divine ideas, finding their substance in oneness with God.

Adherence to this fundamental truth of God's oneness saved the Israelites in many vicissitudes. They prospered as long as they made it their standard for daily life. On the other hand, they experienced depression and hardship whenever they fell into the error of idolatry or serving gods many. Why? Because idolatry, the worship of the finite, material, and destructible, implies corresponding thinking in terms of the finite, material, and destructible.

Jesus manifested the Christ, and lived the singleness of the truth about God, divine Truth. He proved his own main precept: "And this is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." The great Nazarene taught that this knowledge of "the only true God" leads mankind into the fullness of the truth. It was upon this understanding that Christ Jesus performed his mighty works.

Until Mary Baker Eddy discovered that primitive Christianity "with signs following" presented a demonstrable Science, and was not a miraculous dispensation of the past, mankind had indulged, from sheer ignorance, in the idolatry of believing in the reality of the finite and material; hence a plurality of doctrines, some of them more complicated and mysterious than others, but all making the basic mistake of virtually trespassing upon the first command of the Hebrew Decalogue, although publicly professing to adhere to it.

Christian Science restores the seamless robe of the spiritual understanding of the oneness and allness of God, of the divinely true and real, which false human doctrines and creeds have attempted to part into lots. Christian Science gives back to mankind its heritage of individual healing, which seemed to have been lost since the days of primitive Christianity. "The exterminator of error," Mrs. Eddy declares in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 469), "is the great truth that God, good, is the *only* Mind, and that the supposititious opposite of infinite Mind—called *devil* or evil—is not Mind, is not Truth, but error, without intelligence or reality."

In order to be more fully and instantly benefited by this Science of Christianity, one has to cease from believing real the perplexities and complexities attached to a material, finite sense of existence. Creation has to be conceived of from the standpoint of Truth, divine Mind, always clear and single. As one consistently does this, one's daily experience becomes divinely illumined. In this spiritual illumination, problems of fear, sickness, sin, lack, disappear, because they never belong to or are known by the divine Mind, the one and only God, who by His oneness constitutes the allness of perfection. Such regeneration is necessarily individual. One has to experience it in his own understanding, by his own efforts. However, the blessings it brings are not confined to the individual, since they have their substance and source in God, the infinite One. That is the joyous, illuminating inspiration of it. Thus Christ Jesus' prediction, "If therefore thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light," becomes actual fulfillment.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German)

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Man." Sunday school in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

The Moon

The moon was but a chin of gold
A night or two ago,
And now she turns her perfect face
Upon the world below.

Her forehead is of amplest blond;
Her cheek like beryl stone;
Her eye unto the summer dew
The likest I have known.

Her lips of amber never part;
But what must be the smile
Upon her friend she could bestow
Were such her silver will!

And what a privilege to be
But the remotest star!
For certainly her way might pass
Beside your twinkling door.

Her bonnet is the firmament,
The universe her shoe,
The stars the trinkets at her belt,
Her dimities of blue.

—EMILY DICKINSON. Poems. (Boston: Little Brown.)

Washington Becomes President

The electoral colleges gave Washington their unanimous vote, and on April 16, having been duly notified by Congress of his election, he left Mount Vernon for New York to assume the conduct of the government, and stand at the head of the new Union in its first battle for life. . . .

The road, as he traveled, was lined with people, to see him and cheer him as he passed. In every village the people from the farm and workshop crowded the streets to watch for his carriage, and the ringing of bells and firing of guns marked his coming and going. At Baltimore a cavalcade of citizens escorted him, and cannon roared a welcome. At the Pennsylvania line Governor Mifflin, with soldiers and citizens, gathered to greet him. At Chester he mounted a horse, and in the midst of a troop of cavalry rode into Philadelphia, beneath triumphal arches, for a day of public rejoicing and festivity. At Trenton, instead of snow and darkness, and a sudden onslaught upon surprised Hessians, there was mellow sunshine, an arch of triumph, and young girls walking before him, strewing flowers in his path, and singing songs of praise and gratitude. When he reached Elizabethtown Point, the committees of Congress met him, and he there went on board a barge manned by thirteen pilots in white uniform, and rowed to the city of New York. A long procession of barges swept after him with music and song, while the ships in the harbor, covered with flags, fired salutes in his honor. When he reached the landing he declined to enter a carriage, but walked to his house, accompanied by Governor Clinton. He was dressed in the familiar buff and blue, and as the people caught sight of the stately figure and the beloved colors, hats went off and the crowd bowed as he went by, bending like the ripened grain when the summer wind passes over it, and breaking forth into loud and repeated cheers. . . .

On April 30 he was inaugurated. He went on procession to the hall, was received in the senate chamber, and thence proceeded to the balcony to take oath. He was dressed in dark brown cloth, of American manufacture with a steel-hilted sword, and with his hair powdered and drawn back in the fashion of the time. When he appeared, a shout went up from the great crowd gathered beneath the balcony. Much overcome, he bowed in silence to the people, and there was an instant hush over all. Then Chancellor Livingston administered the oath. Washington laid his hand upon the Bible, bowed, and said solemnly when the oath was concluded, "I swear, so help me God," and, bending reverently, kissed the book. Livingston stepped forward, and raising his hand cried, "Long live George Washington, President of the United States!" Then the cheers broke forth again, the cannon roared, and the bells rang out. Washington withdrew to the hall, where he read his inaugural address to Congress, and the history of the United States of America under the Constitution was begun. —From "The Life of George Washington," by HENRY CABOT LODGE. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following editions:—

Library Edition, cloth	$3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, ooze khaki, black or blue morocco, Bible paper	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition	4.00
Students' Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, Oxford India Bible paper	4.00
Pocket Edition, black or blue morocco, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
Edition de Luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins	8.50
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind. 5 vols.	12.50
FRENCH TRANSLATION	
Library Edition, cloth	$3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth, Oxford India Bible paper	4.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, Oxford India Bible paper	7.50
GERMAN TRANSLATION	
Library Edition, cloth	$3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth, Oxford India Bible paper	4.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, Oxford India Bible paper	7.50

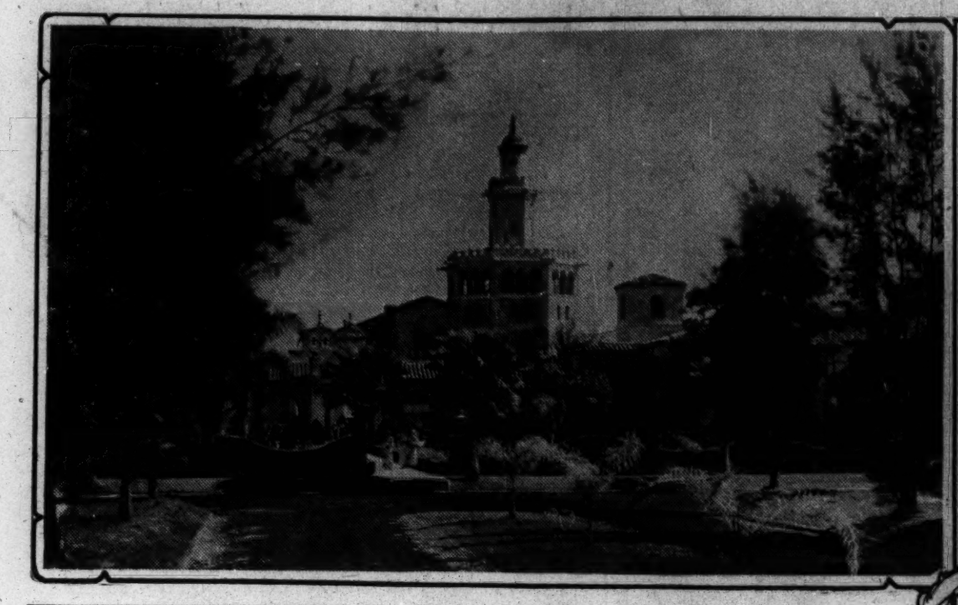
The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or sent prepaid to any address.

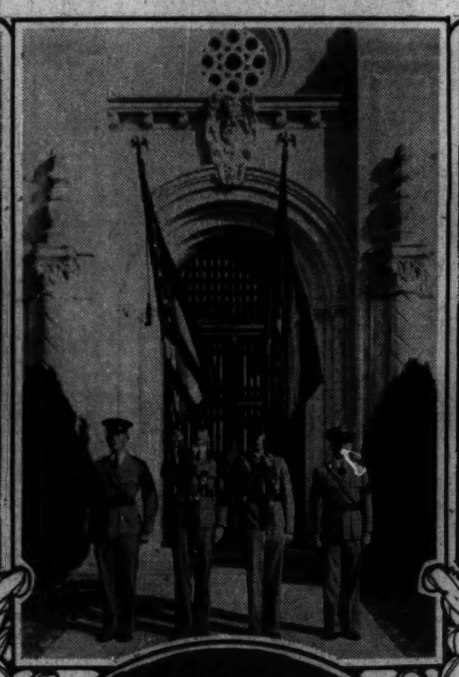
Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
107 Falmouth St., Boston, U. S. A.

Progress In Education





The Open Mind

A Reversal of the Cry, 'It's Not Fair'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"WE TELL you things that we would not dare tell our mothers," said a girl frankly to her Sunday school teacher. "You let us talk things out, but our mothers would be shocked at some of our ideas."

"Our dinner table is an open forum," said a woman with a reminiscent smile. "There are seven in the family, so we always have a lively interchange of ideas, exciting arguments, and earnest discussions. It does us all good, and, as we keep good-natured and open-minded, the house is a clearing ground for new thoughts and opinions. We find out what we really do think about things and why."

"I cannot talk to my father about my problems," said a girl sadly, "because he closed his mind long ago to new ideas. As soon as I begin to mention certain subjects he mentally hangs out a 'No Admittance' sign."

"I never allow myself to be shocked at anything the children do or say," said a young mother recently. "Sometimes the shock is the very effect for which they are unconsciously striving. I consider each matter calmly, and give my opinion quietly in a matter-of-fact way. This 'takes the wind out of their sails', to quote an old saying, for half the excitement, the spur of doing and saying things differently from the customary way is to startle or shock other people. Refuse to be shocked at the young people and they will have far less incentive to shock you."

An Asset

The open mind is a great asset to any parent, and is illustrative of a tolerant, broad attitude which looks at life steadily and sees it clearly. Because a mother or father may regard all ideas and activities of their children dispassionately and without prejudice, does not mean that they necessarily indorse or commend them. They may select some new ideas as worthy of trial and effort and reject others as unfit to waste time upon. It is not always the ideas themselves that are so important as the attitude with which they are received. Parents who are wise, fair, broad-minded and merciful toward their children's youthful gropings, and their restless, natural tendencies to explore and question the universe, may influence them in greater ways than the parents who refuse to see any other side of a problem than their own. The open-minded parent will admit if necessary that a viewpoint may be good even if it is new or different from that formerly accepted.

One day a little girl went upstairs in her home and suddenly began to cry bitterly.

"What is the matter?" asked her brother, coming out of his room.

"I wanted Mama and she has shut her door," wailed the child. "Her door is shut and I can't go in."

As the mother quickly opened the door of her room to assure the child of her continual love and care, she thought how symbolic was the child's attitude. How often we feel saddened when we come up against the closed door of a person's mind. We want to get in, to cheer and solace, to inspire and befriend, but we are helpless outside the door. Perhaps we wish to enter, because, like the little girl, we are reaching out for sympathy and understanding, because we hope to find there the riches that would brighten our lives if they were attainable.

Sometimes young people feel this way with their parents, who, from the best of motives, but without true understanding, have closed their minds to the importunities, the seeking of their children, not realizing there is a finer, better way.

"It's not fair!" cried a boy when his father announced a decision.

"Tell me why you think it is not fair," said the father in a quiet friendly way. "Come, let us talk it over together. I want to be fair to my own son, but perhaps I don't understand your side of it, or possibly I have not explained clearly my side of the matter."

The boy's antagonistic reaction vanished at this evidence of sympathy, and he willingly entered the discussion. The father's open-minded attitude influenced the son for the better at once, even before any specific argument had commenced and inevitably helped to enlarge his viewpoint of the affair. It was easy after such an opening to settle their difference of judgment amiably and with justice to both.

One of the most important and significant moments in the lives of both parents and children may be compressed in that cry, "It's not fair." It is not an utterance to be brushed aside lightly or scornfully, for the whole future relationship between parent and child may be changed by the attitude of the adult at that time.

Beneath Their Dignity?

Some parents take the unfortunate stand that it is beneath the adult dignity to explain fully to a child or to descend, as they term it, to a compromise. Yet the child is troubled by inexperience. He is easily swayed by the circumstances of the moment, the eagerness and desire born of his immature, impermanent emotions. The adult has the advantage, because he can weigh and balance, can compare present desire with future benefit, can envision past, present and future as one whole and decide accordingly. So it is the parent who must have the compassion, the true dignity, the high vision of the open mind.

If a parent carefully views both sides of any matter under consideration, approaches the subject tolerantly, and allows his decisions to be influenced by understanding of the motives underlying conduct, the outcome will be more than satisfactory.

LYDIA LION ROBERTS

The Parent

'Whistling Mothers'

Pointe Claire, Quebec

Dear Editors:

I wonder if any of your readers would be interested in an idea we "country" mothers have put into practice, with happy results, in a suburban community where houses are scattered, and playmates live some distance apart; where the children are often in sight, but out of calling distance and the sound of one's voice when needed at mealtimes, etc.

We have each provided ourselves with whistles (little cheap ones from the "Five - and - Ten - Cent" Store) but with different tones, and we have found that each child knows its own and comes much more quickly and readily than when shouted at. And, too, it is much more pleasant for "mother" to whistle than shout! A cheerful "all right" lets mother know when the call has been heard, and we seldom have to blow the whistle twice.

With best wishes and much gratitude for this helpful column in a helpful paper. (Mrs.) P. M. C.

Advertising and the Family

Burlingame, Calif.

Dear Daddies and Mothers,

In your respective spheres of activity, you have advertising material coming constantly to you. Do you realize how this can help you in the all-important job of parenthood?

Since our eleven-year-old and eight-year-old were mere babies, we have brought to their attention various advertising material. By now, a period of lively discussion easily follows the exhibition of a calendar, for instance. Then it's—

"Why are these ships shown?" "Is the largest ship a passenger or freight carrier?" "Why do the ships pay toll while in port?" "What flags are displayed?" "Why is the water still?"

Or a folder offering an automobile for sale. Then it's—"Why did the automobile company send this folder to Mr. So-and-So?" "Where did it get his name?" "Is it expensive to advertise in color?" "Then why did the company do it?" "Why was the folder sent at this time?"

It can be easily understood that advertising material which goes into the office wastepaper basket, when brought home to the kiddies, offers valuable lessons in selling, advertising, printing, illustrating, transportation, communication, insurance, shipping, economics, architecture, banking, stock markets, geography, and just about everything.

'Tis a wholesome pastime, knitting the family together, teaching the big children (the daddy and mother) and the little children, oh so much!

Greetings from the Golden West.

(Mrs.) C. D. K.

New Environments

Okmulgee, Okla.

Dear Parents:

When business activity stops for a time, or when the last or only child has married, or left the home, perhaps other parents have felt restless and unhappy and felt they no longer had worth-while work to do. If so, the following experience may be of help:

The mother of only one spent a number of very active years with that one; ill health and an injury required much attention; then came good health, a straight body and normal activities. School for the daughter and business activity again for the mother required driving over 35,000 miles. This was no hardship, but an opportunity. Confidential talks, enjoyment of the beauties of nature, storms, snow and mud contributed to the development of each and drew them very close together.

Then came resignation from business, close of school, followed shortly by the marriage of the daughter. The mother felt restless and troubled over the prospect of what looked like long lonesome hours alone in the country.

The changed program required several readjustments that were difficult at first, but the mother had previously made the decision to shut out sorrow, loneliness and the feeling that her work was finished and to use profitably the time in preparation for greater activity. Several years previously during a time of discouragement, this thought had come to the mother, "Preparation will bring us better environments, and leave no time for discouragement over the environment of today." (Quotation for Today in The Christian Science Monitor February 19, 1930). Again this mother needed to prove the truth of that statement.

Instead of the days being long and lonely, they seemed too short for the many things found to do. The home was given more attention, a greater effort was made to be of help to the husband, who had so unselfishly helped to make the previous years easier for the wife and daughter, greater interest was taken in the things he liked to do. (This took much effort as tastes were dissimilar along nearly every line.) More time was found to be a helpful neighbor, there were many hours each day for the study of applied business calculation, bookkeeping, latest developments in oil field activities and equipment, Bible study, world affairs and public speaking. What had looked like a year of loneliness proved to be one of the most profitable and harmonious for both parents. (Mrs.) A. M. H.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOTEL BECOMES PRIVATE SCHOOL

The Florida Military Academy, St. Petersburg, Fla.

In quarters designed for the finest tourist patronage, the Academy has, within the last three months, established its permanent home. The property, known as the famous Rolyat Hotel, is out in the city's beautiful suburbs. Outdoor swimming pool, golf links, and nearly all kinds of athletics are available, to say nothing of the patio and attractive grounds so ideally fitted to campus life. The buildings are of old Spanish architecture. The floor and roof tiles, presumably dating from about 700 A. D., were brought from the monasteries in Spain. The central tower is a reproduction of the Golden Tower of Seville.

When the first "open house" was observed in December, about 10,000 people visited the academy. An increased enrollment immediately resulted.

How and Why Books

II

The Adventure of Poetry, by Frank Kendon. English Prose, by John Brophy. The Paintbox, by Martin Armstrong. Music, by W. J. Turner. Magic and Mind, by C. J. D. Radcliffe. London: A. & E. Black, Limited. 2s. 6d. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

"THE Adventure of Poetry," by Frank Kendon, is "the very stuff that dreams are made on." Mr. Kendon conveys to us a great deal of solid information about the nature and history of poetry, without once losing his fairy lightness of touch, and at the same time introduces us to some twoscore of the finest poems in the language. He has much to say of the inner meaning of poetry and of its essential qualities, which is delightfully put. "It is a queer thing," he says, in comparing Browning's "Oh to be in England" with Wordsworth's "Daffodils," "that by telling us less, Wordsworth seems to give us more. But it is interesting, because it goes to prove that the poets' chief task is to wake us up and make us do something, not with our bodies, but with that complete inward spirit or shadow of ourselves which can fly and walk, and swim and run, see, hear and feel, travel all day in a flash, and share the vital feelings of other men."

Close Packed

Mr. Brophy packs a wealth of subtle observation into 96 short pages. He deals with the function of language and the nature of English, with the relations between sound and sense, and between the means and the end, with idiom and slang, with metaphor, with blind alleys, and finally with craftsmanship and art. He has some interesting things to say about the contrast between English and French modes of thought, and the fruitful collaboration in matters of idiom which should exist between England and America. "A French author usually lays his finger on his meaning, where an English author waves his hand towards it." "In brief, American idiom . . . maintains the English tradition of brevity, pithiness and vivid imagery. . . . And we need to sharpen our wit to give as good, if not as much, slang as we receive. For English is one language wherever it is spoken." The book in fact is full of good things of which we cannot refrain from quoting: "Metaphor—to explain it by its own methods—is the wings of the mind."

After discussing the nature of painting per se, Mr. Armstrong launches into a rapid survey of the growth of pictorial art from the days of conventionalized Byzantine Madonnas to the latest eccentricities of Cubism and Futurism. He makes us see every school of painting from the point of view of its exponents, so that the veriest layman can understand why a Sienese virgin looks like a fairy, and a still life by Picasso like nothing at all.

Both Given Up

Mr. Armstrong understands the great classical artists thoroughly, but he also takes up the cudgels for the moderns, wisely qualifying his remarks as follows: "Picasso must have come to feel that neither Cubism nor abstract painting would lead very far. Like Impressionism, they they are streets with no way out of them but the way you came in by. And so he has given up both. They may both be very charming streets, but in our walk through life we want to go ahead, and a street that does not lead us anywhere is a street in which we do not want to spend a great deal of our valuable time."

Music, by W. J. Turner, follows somewhat the lines of "The Paintbox." We are told what music is, when and how it was invented, and what is the nature and character of the major instruments. The rest of the book contains a rapid survey of musical history up to the nineteenth century. The book puts the average reader in touch with a wide range of varied information, and gives him a background for more intensive study of any one part of the subject.

"Magic and Mind" is the most stimulating and vital of all the books in the series to date. In our last article, we asked what the General Editor was going to do about religion, and this book is an answer to the question. Mr. Radclyffe is convinced that man's nature and destiny is to love; he goes further: "Though man cannot yet believe it, man is, properly speaking, love." Man is entitled to and destined to have complete and loving dominion over all the earth, perfect understanding of and sympathy with his fellow men. The book endeavors to tell the story of humanity's groping after the realization of these rights, and ends on a note of certainty that they will be won. The story is necessarily incomplete, but in countless directions it is told in penetrating and thought-provoking language, and there is the urge of prophetic power in its finest paragraphs.

[The first article on this subject appeared Feb. 21.]

'King's English' to Schools by Radio

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE British Broadcasting Company is now considering how far elementary school children learn "standard" English by wireless, as a result of the report of its special investigation committee upon the effect of Mr. Lloyd James's weekly broadcast course of King's English to 139 schools.

Before the course began 80 separate linguaphone records were made of the manner in which 80 London children pronounced a given passage. The children were then divided into two roughly equated groups one of which followed Mr. Lloyd James's lessons and the other did not. At the conclusion of the course the 80 voices were again recorded at the Linguaphone Institute and the two sets of records were passed on to the special investigation committee for examination.

The first hearing of the records did not reveal any marked difference between the speech of the two groups, but the committee in charge obtained a general impression that some of the boys in one group had improved the pronunciation of certain vowel sounds. As a result of a detailed investigation, during which the examiner had no idea to which group the different boys belonged, it appeared that the improvement in the class taking wireless lessons was nearly twice as much as the improvement in the other class.

Many people, Mr. Lloyd James stated, question whether the experiment is worth while or if any attempt to improve the speech of school children is something to be encouraged. In his view social standards could not be raised without also raising speech standards, and it would not be possible to produce a uniform high standard of social life in a community without producing a uniform high standard of speech.

The distribution of the 139 schools now trying to improve the pronunciation of their pupils is an instructive indication of the attitude of different parts of the country to the question. London has 36 schools listening-in.

Other Nations Less Affected

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Washington

THE actual number of school buildings in the United States in 1930 was the same as in 1900, although many were quite different in type and although school attendance in public elementary and high schools showed an increase of approximately 10,000,000, says the Federal Office of Education.

Consolidation of schools and transportation of pupils turned the tables after 1915 and the trend toward increasing school buildings was reversed. About 30,000 new buildings came into use between 1900 and 1915 and an equal number was discontinued from 1915 to 1930.

One-room schools are gradually decreasing in number but approximately 60 per cent of all public school buildings now used in the United States are still of the one-room type, according to the Office of Education. In the 10 years from 1920 to 1930, it is pointed out, the number of one-room schools decreased at the average of 4052 per year but from 1928 to 1930 the rate of decrease was only 2297. In 1918 there were 195,400 one-room schools in the United States; in 1930 there were 148,712.

Utah had the smallest percentage of one-room schools in 1930 while South Dakota had the largest percentage. Fourteen per cent of the schools in Utah had only one classroom and 88 per cent of those in South Dakota.

At the same time, the office made public reports from abroad showing that the economic emergency seems to have affected education in the United States more than it has the schools of approximately 40 foreign countries.

Provinces in Canada, the office reports, are quite generally withholding school building programs and in some cases reducing salaries. Education, however, is suffering less from budget retrenchments than other governmental activities.

Mexico seems determined to carry on its educational renaissance despite the depression. The American consulate reports that "school expenditures from the national treasury have steadily increased since 1927."

The number of students, teachers and school buildings has increased in Italy in the last few years. Schools of Poland have been able to care for increasing attendance in the face of lessened national appropriations. The situation in Spain is complicated by the establishment of the Republic and the closing of large numbers of private sectarian schools.

The slump caught England in the midst of an educational reorganization along the lines proposed in the Hadlow report. Teachers' salaries were reduced 10 per cent and other reductions were compelled, but a recent review of the year 1932 shows that the education services have held up well.

France is reported to be planning to make all secondary schooling free of tuition and even in Morocco is holding education appropriations at the level they have reached by steady increases in the last five years.

School building has about stopped and teachers' salaries have been reduced in Australia. Expenditures for education and social services were cut in New Zealand, but building and maintenance charges have been kept in a minimum and all public schools are in operation.

Flexibility and Polish Added

Our Living Language Series—3

By ISABEL DAVIES McCLOUD

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE HAVE seen how the Danes who settled in Britain enriched the English language, adding words of the household to a speech that had already been modified and enriched, by the conquering hordes of Angles, Saxons and Jutes. Not all of the Danish pirates settled in Britain; some roved further south, and wrested a large territory in northern France from the French King. This land came to be called Normandy, after themselves—the Northmen, or Norsemen. (Notice how the word "Northmen" was corrupted to "Normans," just as many later words were shortened and changed, through usage.)

In Normandy, the conquering Danes absorbed the native Celts and resident Gauls and French, giving rise to a new and changed language, called Norman-French. Naturally, some of the Celtic words were kept, and in 1066, when William the Conqueror crossed to England, his forces brought over many of the Celtic words originally native to the British Isles!

This Norman-French language with its mixture of Celtic words, came into England on the lips of conquerors. It became the language of law, religion, court, college, nobility, and books. At first, we can imagine that the Britons hated the speech of their oppressors and refused to use it. But the Norman French, classed as a Latin tongue, was so much more polished, so fluent in comparison with their crude form of English, that it was gradually accepted. Especially after the Normans lost their own country in 1204, the English began to take up more and more the Norman speech and Norman ways.

The Normans were ever war lords; and it is interesting to note that the words they introduced, unlike those of earlier conquerors, savored of war. Consider: *battle, assault, captain, chivalry, armor, arms, lance, standard, trumpet*—all words introduced by the Norman conquerors.

The Norman nobles, under the feudal system, which they introduced into England, became the barons of the king. Therefore, they contributed many words relating to feudalism. *Herald, escutcheon, fealty, esquire, vassal,* are examples. Normans were fond of hunting, and they introduced such words as *course, chase, brace, copse, quarry, venison, forest.*

Norman-French was a polished, polite-language as compared to the crude English of the time, possibly because life was easier in France and largely, too, because of the early Latin influence. The Norman-French language was a real enhancement to the crude, rough, Anglo-Saxon-Danish speech native to Britain at the coming of William the Conqueror.

NEXT WEEK—Keeping Pace With New Ideas.

Copyright 1933 by The Christian Science Publishing Society. All Rights Reserved.

Studies in the Bible

OLD TESTAMENT course based upon the literature of the Hebrew-Jewish people—emphasizing their place in the ancient world; great personalities; literature. NEW TESTAMENT studies the beginnings of Christianity, its Founder, leaders and problems. Ten lesson course begins March 16 and 17, day and evening classes. FEE—$10.00.

Harriet-Louise Holland Patterson, A.B.
HOTEL REGENT CLEVELAND, O.

CHILDREN'S SCHOOLS

Happyland for Tiny Tots
Nursery School and Kindergarten. Large Sunny Playground.
Free transportation—Open the year round
CATHERINE T. FULKERSON
1934 NORTH VERMONT Olympia 0314
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

COEDUCATIONAL

CLAIRBOURN
A COUNTRY DAY SCHOOL AND BOARDING SCHOOL
COEDUCATIONAL
College Preparatory
Upper and Lower School
Summer Tutoring School
Swimming Pool
Sports Field
Telephone HU. 3144
BOX NO. 201 PASADENA, CALIF.

A Coeducational Preparatory School

150 Acres
Established 1914
Upper and Lower School
Nine Modern Buildings

A School of Distinguished Excellence
WINNWOOD SCHOOL
Lake Grove, Long Island, N. Y.
Tel. Ronkonkoma 116
Illustrated Catalogue on Request

Lower School — Upper School — College of Liberal Arts

Offers an educational training from kindergarten through high school and college to the A. B. degree, unified as to fundamentals yet with each department designed to meet the specific need of its own group.

The PRINCIPIA
Founded 1898
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
COEDUCATIONAL

GIRLS' SCHOOLS
Switzerland

La Châtelainie School
St. Blaise/Neuchatel, Switzerland
Boarding School for Girls desiring to learn perfect French and other modern languages. Music, Painting, Commercial Sciences, Cooking, Dressmaking. Summer and Winter Sports. Water Sports. Diplom. Prospectus and views from the Principals.

BOYS' and GIRLS' SCHOOLS

NEUE RABBENTHALSCHULE
BERNE SWITZERLAND
Kindergarten for Boys
Primary School and Girls
The object of the school is to help each child to think intelligently. Unfoldment of good is its aim. Small classes and individual teaching give opportunity for interesting application of newly discovered abilities and interests. The school atmosphere is one of joy and helpfulness. — We advertise only in "The Christian Science Monitor"
Schoolhouse: Oberweg 7
Secretary's Office: Neuengasse 28.

COEDUCATIONAL
New Zealand

"CONCORDIA" COLLEGE
DAY SCHOOL
22, THE TERRACE, WELLINGTON
BOARDING SCHOOL
AWAPUNI, PALMERSTON NORTH
A co-educational day and boarding school, where right thinking is combined with modern educational methods, primary and secondary subjects. Day pupils £3.3.0 term. Boarders £21.0.0. term. (Boarding and tuition). Prospectus on application to the secretary, 22, The Terrace, Wellington, N. Z.

HOUSEHOLD ARTS

MISS FARMER'S SCHOOL of COOKERY
Classes for beginners and advanced work in cookery and household technique. Four and Eight Weeks' training for home and business. One Year Course. Expert instructors. Daily practice. Send for Catalog M.
MISS ALICE BRADLEY, Principal
30 Huntington Ave. at Copley Sq., Boston

BUSINESS

Be a Private Secretary
Sawyer individual, small group instruction develops individual efficiency through an understanding of sound principles and correct practice. All Commercial courses. Write for catalog.
Sawyer School of Business
8th and Flower Sts. Westwood Village
Los Angeles, Calif. Los Angeles, Calif.

Train for Leadership
Executive training in Business Administration, Accountancy and Secretarial Science, with Bachelor Degree in two years. Shorter commercial courses. Commercial Art; also Costume Designing and Home Economics. Strong faculty, high standards, nation-wide patronage. Enter any time. Free catalog.
WOODBURY COLLEGE
729 So. Figueroa St. 1717 N. Vine St.
Los Angeles, Calif. Hollywood, Calif.

HOME STUDY COURSES

Short-Story Writing
DR. ESENWEIN
Particulars of Dr. Esenwein's famous forty-lesson course in writing and marketing of the Short-Story and sample copy of The Writer's Monthly free. Write today.
The Home Correspondence School
Dept. 92 Springfield, Mass.

Yes, You Can Learn English Correctly by Mail
in
Summit Home Study Course
and RECEIVE PERSONAL HELP with each lesson UNTIL MASTERY
from an instructor with years of experience in teaching adults. For information concerning this NEW METHOD, please write either instructor:
(MRS.) LA VAUN NICKEL
504 North Main St., CELINA, OHIO
(MRS.) HARRIET VAN DYNE
2625 Lyon St., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

FLORENCE
The City of Culture
The Ideal City for Completing Your Children's Education
Spring Courses (the most important in Italy) March 2nd—May 31st
Summer Courses, July 14th—August 27th
Art Literature Homes for Young Ladies
Detailed information free of charge from the "Education Bureau," Via Vecchietti 6, Florence, Italy

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

Sea Pines
A happy educational center. Outdoor life. Open climate. Beautiful wooded estate.
$100 per month for college preparatory students. Higher tuition for cultural courses. Separate children's unit. Special arrangements for congenial adults.
Address FAITH BICKFORD
Box M, BREWSTER, MASS.

La Rew House
A boarding school for girls, East of Los Angeles, in orange grove, near Sierra Madre Mountains. First grade through High School. Horseback riding, swimming, tennis. Open entire year. Now accepting reservations for summer camp.
Address La Rew House, North Citrus Avenue, Azusa, California
Dir., Ethel March Fulton

BOYS' SCHOOLS

BLACK-FOXE MILITARY INSTITUTE
Primary through high school. Accredited college preparation. Character building. Military training modified for educational purposes. Ideal location and facilities. All athletics, riding, polo. For information address the Registrar, 637 North Wilcox Avenue, Hollywood, California.

Tomorrow's Problems must be solved in large measure by Today's Schools. Helpful schools must have
the steadiness that comes from experience; the fearlessness that comes from high idealism; the adaptability that comes from keeping abreast of the times.
BRUNSWICK SCHOOL
GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT
A college preparatory country day school for boys offers its services to families who desire for their sons the best training they can get.
GEORGE E. CARMICHAEL, M. A.
Headmaster
A request to the School Secretary will bring printed information regarding the school.

European Banks Suspend Trade in Foreign Currency

Continent Follows London Action Due to American Bank Holidays

LONDON, March 4 (AP)—British banks suspended dealings in all foreign currencies for today owing to the American banking holidays.

This was necessary because European exchange rates are based on the American dollar, for which there was no quotation.

American branch banks, however, were continuing business in British pounds with English customers as usual.

Managers of American branches declared that, far from being disturbed by the bank holidays, they think it a move in the right direction and are optimistic that next week will see a clearing of the atmosphere.

This suspension was due to the action of a London bankers' committee which decided against dealings for today.

Owing to the suspension of dealings, there was no quotation for gold. What procedure London bankers will adopt for Monday has not yet been announced.

It was said that should the American bank holiday be extended it might be necessary to adopt another gold-backed currency, such as the French franc, as the basis for figuring exchange rates.

The stock exchange reacted to the American situation by a manifest feeling of uncertainty which led to a state of suspended animation in the market. British funds were slightly irregular. Internationals were quiet at a slightly higher level on overnight Wall Street advices.

PARIS, March 4 (AP)—The American dollar was not quoted on the Bourse (exchange) or privately today because of the bank holidays in the United States.

Both American and French banks refused to cash dollar checks on banks affected in the various states. Some made franc advances against such checks for good customers.

Customers of American banks were surprised as the sews of the New York holiday was too late for publication in most newspapers.

Some Americans carry franc accounts but hundreds were dependent on cashing dollar checks.

BERLIN, March 4 (AP)—The Reichsbank today fixed the dollar rate at 4.196 bid and 4.204 asked.

Private dealings in the dollar have been prohibited here since 1930.

German Boerse circles viewed the dollar situation calmly and stated they did not understand why London has suspended today's dealings in foreign currency.

While the dollar internationally is slightly under the gold point, yet Boerse circles have no apprehension regarding the dollar, which they consider automatically protected by the two-day moratorium in the United States.

ROME, March 4 (AP)—Dealings in the dollar were practically suspended today following word of the suspension of foreign exchange transactions in London. The cable quotation was 19.35.

Bankers were loathe to cash dollar checks except for acquaintances. The average quotation in recent weeks has been 19.50.

AMSTERDAM, Holland, March 4 (AP)—There was no dollar business whatever during the morning here, dealings being unofficially halted. The nominal quotation at 11:40 a. m. was 2.46½.

BRUSSELS, March 4 (AP)—The Brussels exchange decided not to quote the dollar officially today.

MADRID, March 4 (AP)—The dollar was not quoted officially on the Madrid exchange today, as Saturday is a customary holiday. Dollars were offered in Madrid at 11.86 without much movement. Some banks were offering 11.50 pesetas.

COPENHAGEN, March 4 (AP)—All foreign exchange quotations except English sterling were suspended because of the American banking situation.

Dividends

Hygrade Sylvania Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.62½ on the preferred and 50 cents on the common, both payable April 1 to stock of record March 10.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Ltd. declared the regular monthly dividend of 5 cents, payable March 25 to stock of record March 10.

Chain System Sales

W. T. GRANT COMPANY

	1933	1932	Dec.
Feb sales	$4,490,728	$4,836,950	$346,222
Two months	8,763,607	9,331,509	567,902

Sears, Roebuck & Co.

	1933	1932	Dec. %
Four wks Feb 26	$15,826,847	$19,647,639	19.4

In the previous four-week period, which was the final period of the previous fiscal year, sales decreased 17.6 per cent.

Maytag Company Earnings

Maytag Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, certified by independent auditors, shows net income of $100,773 after depreciation, federal taxes, inventory adjustments and other deductions, equal to $1.70 a share on the 59,263 shares of $6 cumulative first preferred outstanding at the close of the year. This compares with net income in 1931 of $1,013,291, equal, after dividends on the $6 first preferred, to $2.10 a share on the 285,500 shares of $3 cumulative preference stock in 1931. Net sales were $5,143,063, compared with $9,206,385.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
March	4.60	4.68	4.60	4.64	+ .03
May	4.63	4.70	4.59	4.66	+ .03
July	4.60	4.71	4.60	4.67	+ .03
October	4.66	4.75	4.66	4.71	+ .02
December	4.69	4.77	4.69	4.74	
January	4.71	4.79	4.71	4.76	+ .02

Spots—4.86 up 7 points. Tone at close steady.

Montreal Stock Exchange

MONTREAL, March 4—The Exchange opened firm and quiet this morning. Prices of leading stocks showed little change from last night's close. Opening quotations were: Canadian Pacific 10½ up ¼, Montreal Power 28⅝ up ⅛, International Petroleum 8, International Nickel 8⅛ off ⅛, Bell Telephone of Canada 84, unchanged, and Shawinigan 10⅛.

Canadian National Railways

MONTREAL, March 4 — Canadian National Railways' gross traffic revenues for the final seven-day period of February totaled $2,224,718, compared with $3,107,766 for the last eight days of the February, 1932, period, a decrease of $883,048.

Several Industrials Report Sales Gains

WHILE it is to be expected that there would be a holding back of industrial and trade programs at a time of banking unsettlement, the steady course of general trade is a cause for cheerfulness. The expectation that the new Administration will rapidly push constructive measures to clarify the financial and economic situation gives a background of courage and hopefulness that makes for a calm appraisal of the present banking crisis. Dun's says retail trade was appreciably better than the week before, with no curtailment in grocery and provision volume.

Hardware sales have been gaining, and so have those for blown glass tableware and novelties. In manufacturing, operations have slackened, except for replacement parts for automobile accessories and in the cardboard and printing industry. Structural steel orders are of good volume. At Youngstown more employment will be given next week when the Ohio Works plant of the Carnegie Steel Co. resumes on March 6 with 3000 workers. Meat packers are busier and so are jig-saw puzzle makers.

Canadian Pacific Gross Continues Declining Trend

MONTREAL, March 4 — Gross of Canadian Pacific in January slid to a new low for the recession at $7,675,660, off 16.6 per cent from January, 1932. The declining trend of gross continued into February, with figures for the first three weeks of that month approximately 18 per cent below the like 1932 period.

The decline in trade between United States and Canada has aggravated winter seasonal dullness, as trade with Europe, which has shown a much more encouraging trend, is not fully reflected in Canadian Pacific revenues until navigation reopens on the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes.

Any marked change in trend of gross is unlikely until seed time and opening of navigation in the spring, unless international developments have resulted in spurt in general business activity.

January expenses were 14.4 per cent below January, 1932, while in December the expense reduction was only 9.4 per cent.

Despite drastic economies, the extent of the drop in gross resulted in a decline in net from January, 1932, of about 47.6 per cent to $323,372. The February net showing also will be poor, despite further economies, but in March effects of the additional wage cut will be reflected.

Canadian Pacific, as well as Canadian National, put into effect March 3 a 20 per cent cut in basic rate of wages to replace the 10 per cent in effect the past year. The unions are protesting the additional reduction, and are carrying the matter to arbitration as they did vainly a year ago.

The railroads are making the new reduction, however, on the date stipulated, with the action subject to possible change as a result of the arbitration outcome.

Gold Dust Cash Position Further Improved in 1932

Gold Dust Corporation in 1932 further improved its notably strong cash position. Cash and government securities now total $10,056,270, compared with $9,017,193 in 1931. In addition the company increased its investment in its own securities to $1,142,701 from $302,204 by purchase of 1160 shares of preferred and 44,900 common.

Although Gold Dust profits have been declining since 1929, financial position has been steadily strengthened by redemption of $14,907,000 funded debt and the building up of cash resources to the extent that liquid position is the best in the company's history.

Net last year was $2,513,549, equal after preferred dividends to $1.22 a share on 1,759,502 shares of common, compared with $3,513,648, or $1.74 a share on 1,800,202 shares of common in 1931.

Market Opinions

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: When one considers that the New York Stock Exchange stands as practically the only market place where assets can be immediately turned into cash, the fact that there has not been even greater pressure is impressive, betokening both thorough liquidation and confidence in the soundness of underlying conditions.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: No better illustration of the inherent stability of the market is needed than its own action over the past week. During this period, covering Feb. 23 to March 2, inclusive, a steadiness has been observed that is remarkable in view of the almost unbroken stream of unfavorable news which has appeared day by day. Here and there individual issues have receded slightly but the general averages stand at practically the same level which was recorded a week ago.

United Mutual Fire Insurance

United Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Boston increased its premium income, surplus and resources and its dividends paid to policyholders during 1932, according to an announcement made by S. Bruce Black, vice-president and general manager. The United Mutual's financial statement for Dec. 31, 1932, shows assets of $3,393,973, reserves for liabilities of $1,671,811, reserve for contingencies of $313,000, and surplus, including a guaranty capital fund of $100,000, or $1,409,162.

Harris Forbes Trust Elects

Directors of the Harris Forbes Trust Company, Boston, have elected Donald D. McKay vice-president. Mr. McKay will be in charge of the new business department. Mr. McKay has had a wide banking and business experience. He has been with the Harris Forbes organization for 18 years, more recently in charge of the Rhode Island territory.

Canadian Pacific Railway

MONTREAL, March 4—Canadian Pacific Railway gross traffic receipts for the last seven days of February totaled $1,837,000, compared with $2,617,000 for the last eight days of February, 1932, a decrease of $780,000.

No Sherwin Williams Dividend

MONTREAL, March 4—Sherwin Williams Company of Canada deferred payment of dividend of $1.75 on the cumulative preferred stock due at this time.

New York State Transfer Tax

ALBANY, March 4 - February stock transfer taxes totaled $1,032,304, against $1,049,493 in January and $1,052,704 in February, 1932.

Chicago Wheat Prices Make Abrupt Rise

Advance Due to Revival of Buying—General Bullish News

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 4—After seesawing back and fortfr in a narrow range all the week wheat shot up rapidly late in the week on the most general buying that has been witnessed in some time.

The buying came when the market was beginning to feel the effects of the weakness in stocks and the situation in regard to bank moratoriums.

Late Thursday there had been general selling because of the lack of response to extremely bullish estimates on farm reserves and the crop outlook for winter wheat. Friday morning there was little wheat for sale, resulting in a scramble by shorts, while the commission trade broadened materially. Prices advanced to the highest level in several days, covering more ground in a few hours than they have in several weeks.

The private estimates of the farm reserves of wheat averaged 168,000,000 bushels compared with 207,000,000 bushels a year ago. Estimates of the winter wheat crop were sensationally bullish indicating a yield of only about 380,000,000 bushels which would be the smallest crop since 1904. Last year the crop was 462,000,000 bushels, and two years ago the yield of winter wheat was 787,000,000 bushels.

Traders Encouraged

As a result of the crop and reserves report, traders were generally of the opinion that there was a sound basis for buying, but for a time the market was dominated by the stock declines, and disconcerting financial developments.

Another week has gone by with no relief in the shape of rain or snow for the drought areas, and as a general proposition the wheat has experienced further deterioration.

Oklahoma reports were bullish, and it now appears that wheat in eastern Nebraska and eastern Kansas, which was good up to a few weeks ago is now much below normal in promise, while there are many spots in the soft wheat territory which are far from encouraging.

Grain traders were as a rule in a more optimistic frame of mind as a result of Washington reports that the first work of the new head of the Farm Board would be to get the Government out of stabilization operations.

It is believed that a large part of the Farm Board holdings of futures has been sold the last few weeks, and that the amount remaining unsold is moderate. For weeks this selling has been a bugbear to traders with bullish ideas as they were afraid of being loaded up with this wheat. If it is really out of the way there is likely to be much more confident buying.

Canadian Wheat Buying

Foreign news has been about a standoff. Foreign port stocks are light, but arrivals are now fairly heavy of Argentine and Australian wheat. For all this there has been rather persistent buying of Canadian wheat, as it appears European countries need much strong spring wheat to balance their flour blends, the Argentine wheat quality being rather inferior this year.

Corn had a stronger tone late in the week, also, following the upturn in wheat. While much laorger than a year ago, farm reserve figures showed there had been heavy consumption and a big disappearance of corn, even without the export demand that had been figured on. Oats and rye rallied, but not before May oats had made a new all-time low for that delivery at Chicago, 15¾ cents.

Few Bright Spots Seen in Business

Despite a continued seasonal slackening in virtually all lines, automotive buying has shown some signs of a pickup, according to the regular monthly Consumer Survey by Investors Syndicate of Minneapolis.

Despite optimistic reports from the automobile front, however, fewer cars were manufactured during January than was the case last year. On the other hand, the drop from January, 1932, to January, 1933, was less proportionately than that of the year previous.

Moreover, it may well be that manufacturers, driven to extreme conservatism by the slackness of the market, failed to discount what has admittedly been a surprisingly good volume of interest among retail buyers.

On the other hand, wages continued to drop, and the pay roll total for the month was 5 per cent off from the preceding month. This was partially alleviated by a continued drop in the cost of living.

Despite the unfavorable showing of wages, Mr. Average Citizen seems to have put more money in the bank, since savings totals continued to mount, according to the Syndicate index, thus continuing a trend which has been surprisingly well maintained all through the depression.

Oklahoma's March Allowable Oil

TULSA, Okla., March 4—Oklahoma's total daily allowable oil production during March will be 469,084 barrels daily, compared with 465,764 barrels daily during February. Originally, the February figure was set at 406,239 barrels daily, but in the middle of the month the allowable on Oklahoma City was increased 27,000 to 120,405 barrels daily, and later to 153,000 barrels daily, the increase being retroactive to the first of the month.

Oxford Paper Company's Income

Oxford Paper Company reports for the calendar year 1932 net income after depreciation and all other charges of $11,416, equal to 13 cents a share on the 87,228 shares of preferred stock. This compares with net in 1931 of $153,405, equal to $1.76 a share on the preferred. The preferred stock is a $6 cumulative issue, and dividends not declared at Dec. 31, 1932, amounted to $6 a share.

Community Power & Light Co.

CHICAGO, March 4—Community Power & Light Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, profit of $1,650,974 after ordinary taxes, before interest, amortization, depreciation and federal taxes, compared with $1,976,942 in 1931.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

FOREIGN

London: Prices on the stock exchange remained quiet with the closing tone dull. German bonds ruled firmer but closed under the best.

Paris: All exchange operations on the Bourse were suspended after early quotations for sterling brought no transactions.

Berlin: Prices on the Boerse opened strong but became unsettled at the close on account of New York events.

Business In Midwest Is Marking Time

Affected by Same Conditions Prevailing Throughout United States

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 4—There has been a general slowing up in business throughout the Middle West during the last two weeks. The reasons for this are the same as those that are affecting business throughout the nation.

First is the tendency to mark time pending the inauguration of the new Administration and word of the policies it will pursue.

Another condition, one of a highly disturbing character, which has unsettled business, is the evidence of bank conditions brought to a head by a moratorium in Michigan and Maryland.

The volume of merchandise sold at retail declined, and wholesale business also dropped, the latter being due in part to a customary seasonal slowing which usually precedes the Easter period.

This has not been true of all lines, however. Furniture business has shown a better tone, a situation indicated by the report of one of the large local department stores that it has placed the largest retail order in its history.

Steel activity eased to 19 per cent of capacity, due chiefly to a slump in buying by automobile manufacturers. Steel men find the immediate outlook still uncertain, owing to the lack of substantial volume of new building construction and the almost complete absence of the railroads from the market.

The political uncertainty, together with financial disturbances, has had an adverse effect upon security prices.

There has been a definite down trend on the Chicago exchange, the principal security market of the middle West, particularly during the last week. Almost the entire list has joined in the movement.

Fall River Cloth Market Is Featured By Printcloth Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 4—The principal business in the local cloth market this week was in 36-inch printcloth goods, with nearly all such styles selling in fair volume for delivery through the next two months. Scattered orders were placed for regular printcloths for near-by delivery.

Demand for marquisettes and sateens has been lighter this week than during any week in the last two months. However, two of the local fine goods mills were closed this week, so the market will be in position to hold out for better prices when demand resumes as there is no great accumulation of fine goods here.

Receivers Appointed For S. W. Straus & Co.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 4—Receivers for S. W. Straus & Co., one of the largest dealers in real estate mortgage bonds in the country, were announced today in the naming of Mr. Robert Moses, chairman of the Long Island State Park Commission, and Mr. William M. Calder, one-time United States senator. Their appointment followed the filing of an involuntary petition in bankruptcy against the company yesterday in United States District Court, by three creditors.

Simultaneously with his naming of the joint receivers, Supreme Court Justice Charles C. Lockwood signed an injunction restraining the company from selling securities and from other business participation in New York State. The court fixed the bond of each receiver at $250,000.

Agreement to the appointment of receivers and a granting of an injunction was announced by Straus & Co. on Thursday morning.

Electric Power Output Declines

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP)—Electric power output last week, which included Washington's birthday, declined to 1,425,511,000 kilowatt hours from 1,469,732,000 in the previous week. In comparison with the like week last year production was off 5.7 per cent. In the preceding week the decline from 1932 was 4.9 per cent.

Declines in the major geographic regions follow: Atlantic seaboard 4.1 per cent compared with 4.6 per cent in the previous week; central industrial district 9.4 per cent compared with 6.9 per cent; Pacific coast 5.4 per cent compared with 7 per cent; New England 5.5 per cent compared with 5.1 per cent.

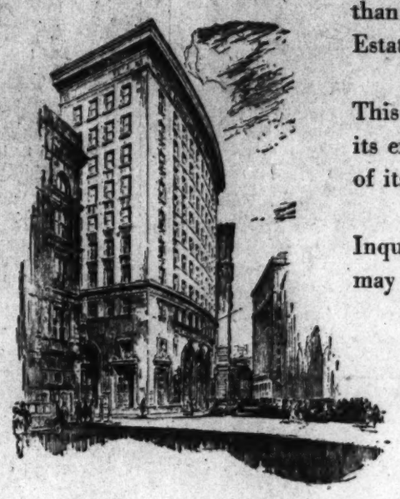
Columbia Will Pay Interest

CHICAGO, March 4—Word received here from German Olano, Consul-General of Colombia at New York City, stated that notwithstanding heavy Colombian expenditures for national defense occasioned by Peru's aggression, the Government of Colombia will, on April 1, pay interest and amortization on Republic of Colombia 6 per cent April and October 1961 dollar bonds. These payments will be made through Haligasten & Co., and Kidder, Peabody & Co., joint fiscal agents in New York City.

Fewer Bank Closings

The American Banker says that bank closings in February numbered 131 as compared with 343 in January.

Carrying On For Estates and Trusts



Long experienced and highly trained officers carry on the work of safeguarding the many Estates and Trusts committed to this Company's care, insuring expert and uninterrupted management by a fiduciary which, for more than half a century, has made the care of Estates and Trusts its principal business.

This Company is always contributing from its experience and knowledge to the interests of its customers and their beneficiaries.

Inquiries regarding our many Trust services may be made without cost or obligation.

We also act as Corporate Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar and as Agent in the disbursement of dividends. This service is in charge of specialists and our equipment to handle it is complete.

BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY

100 FRANKLIN STREET

At ARCH and DEVONSHIRE STREETS

U. S. Rubber Co. Shows Substantial Loss for 1932

The report of United States Rubber Company and subsidiaries for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932 (certified by independent auditors), shows net loss of $10,358,374 after interest, depreciation, subsidiary dividends, inventory adjustments, expenses of closed plants, etc., and after credit of $1,449,102 difference between par and purchase price of bonds and notes bought for redemption.

This compares with net less in 1931 of $9,473,404, including a credit of $2,034,149, difference between par and purchase price of bonds and notes bought for redemption, and after taxes, charges, inventory adjustments, etc. Net sales amounted to $78,300,091, compared with $114,132,054.

Current assets, as of Dec. 31, 1932, including $12,491,415 cash and marketable securities amounted to $48,228,363, and current liabilities were $15,742,559. Working capital was $32,485,804. This compares with cash of $13,181,028, current assets of $62,605,969 and current liabilities of $7,625,038 at the end of preceding year, giving working capital of $54,980,931.

Net loss of U. S. Rubber Plantations Inc., for 1932, amounted to $691,105 after reserve for depreciation, comparing with net loss of $1,356,121 in 1931.

With reference to United States Rubber Plantations Inc., President F. B. Davis Jr., says:

"There was a loss of $280,245 before depreciation of $410,860 which resulted in a charge of $691,105 to surplus for the year. Accrual of amortization based on the estimated useful life of the trees has been suspended in view of the reserves previously created. The market price of crude rubber continued to decline during the year and was at slightly above 3 cents a pound at the close of the year.

"Production for the year was 48,674,000 pounds, an increase of 6,863,000 pounds over the year 1931. There are 99,431 acres planted and 74,066 acres are in bearing with an average yield per acre of 657 pounds."

February Dividends Decline From 1932

During the month of February, the total dividend disbursements voted by 609 corporations equaled $226,492,984, compared with $374,032,531 for 792 corporations in 1932 and $468,257,250 for 972 corporations in 1931.

There were 14 extra payments, compared with 25 in January and 26 in February, 1932; resumption of 14 payments, compared with 12 in January and nine a year ago; four stock dividends, compared with six in January and five in February last year, and 12 initial payments, compared with nine in January and seven last year.

Simms Petroleum Co. Net Loss

Report of Simms Petroleum Company for the year ended Dec. 31, certified by independent auditors, shows a net loss of $473,549 after interest, depreciation, depletion, inventory adjustments, etc., compared with a net loss of $2,651,222 in 1931. The company in 1932 set up out of capital surplus account a reserve of $3,836,000 for revaluation of certain properties, etc.

John R. Thompson Net Income

Report of John R. Thompson Co. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, certified by independent auditors, shows net income of $287,569 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., amortization of restaurant investment and leaseholds, equal to 95 cents a share on the 200,000 shares of $25 par, compared with $904,203, or $3.81 a share, in 1931.

Stock Exchange Holiday

THE New York Stock Exchange, the New York Curb and other stock exchanges and commodity markets throughout the United States will be closed during the period of the bank holiday starting today in New York.

Transamerica Net In 1932 Equal To 34 Cents a Share

The report of Transamerica Corporation for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932 will disclose the fact that, including net profits on the sale of securities and after eliminating minority interests, the consolidated net profit of Transamerica Corporation, holding companies and all controlled subsidiaries for the year 1932 was about $8,000,000, or approximately 34 cents a share on the 23,368,186 shares outstanding in the hands of the public on Dec. 31, 1932. This compares with a little over 8 cents a share earned net on the 23,659,368 shares outstanding at Dec. 31, 1931.

The report will also disclose that during the last six months of the year Bank of America showed a consistent increase in earnings. After deduction for depreciation and reserves, its earnings for the entire year were in excess of $6,100,000, while deposits increased substantially since March 12, 1932. Reserves of over $8,000,000 remain on the bank's books for losses and contingencies.

The report will show that administrative expenses of the entire Transamerica Group were reduced approximately $8,000,000 for the year.

The consolidated balance sheet of the corporation and holding companies will show investments of over $38,000,000 in marketable securities, while accounts payable and notes payable to banks will show a reduction of about $8,000,000.

American Securities On London Exchange

LONDON, March 4 (AP)—Closing prices of leading American securities traded today on the London stock exchange (quotations are in dollars figured at 4 shillings to the dollar): American Tel. & Tel. $145, American Can $79, Atchison $55½, Brazilian Traction $9½, Canadian Pacific $12⅝, Chrysler Corporation $11¾, Consolidated Gas $67½, Eastman Kodak $77½, General Motors $15¼, Hydro-Electric $5⅞, International Nickel $9⅞, International Tel. & Tel. $8½, National Dairy $16¾, New York Central $22½, Southern Pacific $19¼, Southern Railway $7¼, Union Pacific $100, United Aircraft and Transportation $27½, United Fruit $38½, U S Steel $37½.

American Cotton Movement

NEW YORK, March 4—American cotton moved into sight in smaller volume this week than in the corresponding week last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. The into sight this week was 140,000 bales, compared with 264,000 last year. The total into sight during the season to date is 10,895,000 bales, compared with 12,893,000 in the corresponding period of last season.

Weekly Dividend Changes

Standard Statistics Company reports 38 unfavorable dividend changes for the week ended Friday, the same number as in the previous week. There were 19 favorable changes, an increase of two.

Oppenheim, Collins & Co.

Total sales of Oppenheim, Collins & Co., for the six months ended Jan. 31, 1933, were $4,107,642, compared with $6,014,222 for the six months ended Jan. 31, 1932, a decrease of 31.7 per cent.

Higher Interest Rates for Short Term Treasurys

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—A sharp increase in interest that the Government must pay for short-term loans was shown Friday when Secretary Mills announced that bids received for a 93-day issue of Treasury bills offered interest at 1.21 per cent to 4.74 per cent.

The issue was small, totaling $75,266,000, with the interest figured on a yearly basis more than double paid for the last such issue. The last bill issue was sold at prices to make the money cost the Government .99 per cent on an annual basis, while one issue was sold on a basis that made the average interest rate .09 per cent.

The Secretary announced that in reply to his request for tenders for $75,000,000 in the 93-day bills, only $94,101,000 was applied for. Usually the bill issues were oversubscribed three or four times.

Except for some small bids, the highest made for the bills was 99.688, equivalent to an interest rate of 1.21 per cent.

The lowest bid accepted was 98.775, equivalent to an interest rate of about 4.74 per cent on an annual basis. The latter figure compared with the average rate of 4.26 per cent on a bank discount basis.

The Secretary said that only a part of the amount bid for at the highest interest rate was allotted.

L. S. Starrett Company's Loss

L. S. Starrett Company, tool manufacturers, report for the six months to Dec. 31, 1932, certified by independent auditors, shows net loss of $111,606 after all charges, compared with a net loss of $61,195 in the corresponding period of 1931. This six months' period is the first half of the company's fiscal year. Loss of $5584 on securities sold during the six months to Dec. 31, 1932, was charged to surplus. The balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1932, showed current assets of $2,541,486, current liabilities of $31,465 and net working capital of $2,510,001, compared with $2,624,749 a year earlier.

Public Service of New Jersey

A pamphlet report of Public Service Corporation of New Jersey and subsidiaries for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, certified by independent auditors, shows net profit of $28,289,378 after depreciation, taxes, interest, preferred dividends of subsidiaries, etc., the same as was shown in the preliminary report. This is equal, after deducting preferred dividends, to $1.35 a share on the 5,503,193 common shares outstanding at the end of the year. This compares with net profit of $30,540,752, or $3.85 a common share in 1931.

Public Service Electric

Report of Public Service Electric & Gas Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, shows net profit of $30,853,318 after taxes, depreciation, interest, rentals, etc., equal to $61.70 a share on the combined 200,000 shares (par $100) of 7 per cent and 300,000 no-par shares of $5 cumulative preferred stock. This compares with $31,426,377 or $62.85 a share on the combined preferred stocks in 1931. All the common stock is owned by Public Service Corporation of New Jersey.

Fairbanks Company Net Loss

Fairbanks Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net loss of $323,760 after depreciation, interest, taxes, etc., compared with a net loss of $269,571 in 1931. For the quarter ended Dec. 31 net loss was $99,284, compared with a net loss of $89,308 in the final quarter of 1931.

General Refractories Company

General Refractories Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, certified by independent auditors, loss after charges of $2,023,137, compared with a net income for 1931 of $236,850, or 80 cents a share on 300,000 shares.

Hupp Motor Car Corp. Loss

DETROIT, March 4—Hupp Motor Car Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net loss of $4,515,482 after depreciation, extraordinary charges, inventory adjustments, etc., compared with a net loss of $4,349,127 in 1931.

London Quotations

LONDON, March 4 (AP)—Consols for money today were 73, De Beers 4⅝ and Rand Mines 8. Money was ½%, discount rates—short bills ⅛-¼, and three-month bills ½-⅝ per cent.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account, deposit your savings, or withdraw your money by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Home Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Warren Institutions for Savings	Mar. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Mar. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Mar. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Mar. 21
Brighton Five Cent Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Woburn Five Cent Savings Bank	Mar. 4
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Mar. 10
Brockton Savings Bank	Mar. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Leicester Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Lynn Five Cent Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Apr. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Northampton Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1

W. B. Badger & Company

Commercial Furniture

32 Franklin Street, Boston

Interest Begins MAR. 10

Write for folder, "Banking by Mail"

UNION SAVINGS BANK

216 Tremont St., Boston

(Between Boylston and Stuart Sts.)

OBrion Russell & Co.

INSURANCE

of Every Description

108 Water Street Boston

Telephone Hubbard 8760

115 Broadway New York

Barclay 5540

United Biscuit of America

CHICAGO, March 4—United Biscuit Company of America report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, certified by independent auditors, shows net profit of $508,357 after depreciation, interest, federal taxes, etc., equal, after 7 per cent preferred dividends, to $1.79 a share on the 450,325 shares of common, compared with $1,778,997, or $3.71 a share, in 1931.

International Silver Co. Deficit

International Silver Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, net loss of $1,567,238 after taxes, depreciation, adjustments for exchange fluctuations, etc., compared with a $1,444,906 in 1931. The above figures include the operating loss of International Silver Company of Canada.

Cuban $20,000,000 Loan Renewed

HAVANA, March 4—Chase National Bank and Cuban Government have signed extension of the $20,000,000 loan for two years on same terms as original, renewable every 30 or 90 days.

Medal Winner In The Final Round

Kathleen Garnham, England, Faces Frances Williams, Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 4—There will be an international flavor to the final round of the Florida East Coast women's golf championship tournament today as Kathleen Garnham of England, winner of the qualifying medal, faces Frances Williams of Allentown, Penna., for possession of the Mrs. W. R. Kenan Jr. Cup, held last year by Maureen Orcott, of Englewood, N. J. In the semifinal round yesterday Miss Garnham defeated Barbara Pyman of Wales, 1 up; while Miss Williams defeated Frances Hadfield of Milwaukee, 3 and 1.

The match between Miss Garnham and Miss Pyman was a great battle from start to finish. Miss Pyman was 1 up at the turn, going out in 41 to 42 for her opponent. She became 2 up at the eleventh hole and then the two players proceeded to halve the next four holes. On the sixteenth Miss Garnham stymied her opponent and won the hole 3 to 4. She took the next hole 5 to 6 and then won the match with a 4 to a 5 at the home hole.

Miss Williams took the lead in her match with Miss Hadley by winning the second hole and was never caught. She was 2 up at the turn with a medal card of 43 against a 45 for Miss Hadley. She played a strong game, her approaching being very accurate and her putting deadly. The summary:

Florida East Coast Women's Golf Championship—Semifinal Round

Kathleen Garnham, England, defeated Barbara Pyman, Wales, 1 up.

Frances Williams, Allentown, Penna., defeated Frances Hadley, Milwaukee, 3 and 1.

Oregon State Quintet Wins Northwest Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore., March 4—Oregon State College basketball team won the championship of the northern division of the Pacific Coast Conference and the right to meet Southern California here next Friday and Saturday nights for the coast championship, by defeating University of Oregon quintet, 32 to 27, here last night in a close, hard fought, overtime period contest.

The score at half time was 17 to 16 in Oregon State's favor, and the score was tied at 26-all when the regular period ended, demanding an overtime period of five minutes. The summary:

Oregon State		Oregon
Hibbard, lf	rg,	Olinger, Berg
O'Connell, James, rf	lg,	Simons, Rotenberg
Lewis, c	c,	Miller, Roberts
MacDonald, lg	rf,	Stevens
Davis, Lenchitsky, rg	lf,	Robertson

Score—Oregon State 32, Oregon 27. Goals from floor—MacDonald 4, Lewis 3, Hibbard 3, Lenchitsky for Oregon State; Robertson 5, Roberts 4, Miller for Oregon. Goals from foul—Lewis 4, MacDonald 3, Lenchitsky 2, O'Connell for Oregon State; Roberts 3, Stevens 2, Robertson, Simons for Oregon. Referee—James Mitchell, Spokane.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Idaho, March 4—Excellent long shooting and close guarding gave Washington State a 43-to-29 victory over Idaho here last night. The Vandals led during the first five minutes, but sharp shooting put the Cougars ahead, 22 to 13, at the half.

Idaho's offense was better, but they missed dozens of close attempts. Cougars made 11 of the 18 foul tries, while Idaho made five out of 18. If Idaho wins the last Conference battle today, it will tie Washington State for third place. The summary:

Washington State		Idaho
Johnson, Sonedecker, lf	rg,	Lacy, Jones
Cross, Rogers, rf	lg,	Hurley
Gordon, Lippert, c	c,	Grenier, Thompson
Graham, Scott, Schmitt, lg	rf,	Wicks, Warner, Nelson
Wills, Driver, rg	lf,	Barrett

Score—Washington State 43, Idaho 29. Goals from floor—Gordon 4, Cross 3, Johnson 3, Scott 3, Wills 2, Lippert for Washington State; Wicks 4, Grenier 2, Hurley 2, Lacy 2, Barrett, Thompson, for Idaho. Goals from foul—Gordon 4, Wills 3, Johnson 3, Cross, for Washington State; Lacy 2, Barrett, Warner, Thompson, for Idaho. Referee—Rogers Folgate, Whitman College.

Iowa Captures Eight First Places in Tank

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa, March 4—University of Iowa, capturing first place in all of the eight events, defeated University of Wisconsin, 55 to 20, in a "Big Ten" dual swimming and diving meet in the Iowa field house here recently. No exceptionally fast times were made during the entire meet. The score of the waterpolo game was, Iowa 10, Wisconsin 1. The summary:

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by A. G. Anderson '35, Iowa; S. J. Nielson '33, Iowa, second; T. P. Traskell '35, Wisconsin, third. Time—55.9s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by Chester Mohl '35, Iowa; W. B. Ross '33, Iowa, second; John Hickman '35, Wisconsin, third. Time—2m. 27.3s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by B. D. Grove '35, Iowa; J. C. Hickman '35, Wisconsin, second; Thomas Collins '35, Iowa, third. Time—5m. 12.7s.

100-Yard Backstroke—Won by P. McClintock '35, Iowa; Thomas Bardeen '33, Wisconsin, second; R. L. Bodine '33, Iowa, third. Time—1m. 10.3s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by B. W. Meyer '33, Iowa; E. B. Schultz '33, Wisconsin, second; K. E. Youngchild '33, Wisconsin, third. Time—2m. 38.3s.

160-Yard Relay—Won by Iowa (H. S. Haskins '34, A. G. Anderson '35, W. B. Ross '33 and S. J. Nielson '33); Wisconsin, second (M. D. Hall 34, C. P. Traskell '33, T. P. Traskell '35 and Mathew Biljan '34) Time—1m. 17.7s.

180-Yard Medley Relay—Won by Iowa (J. P. McClintock '35, B. W. Meyer '33 and H. S. Haskins '34); Wisconsin, second (Thomas Bardeen '33, K. E. Youngchild '33 and Mathew Biljan '34). Time—1m. 48.6s.

Low Board Diving—Won by William Busby '35, Iowa, 124.6 points; W. A. McCloy '33, Iowa, second, 110.2 points; E. B. Schultz '33, Wisconsin, third, 66.76 points.

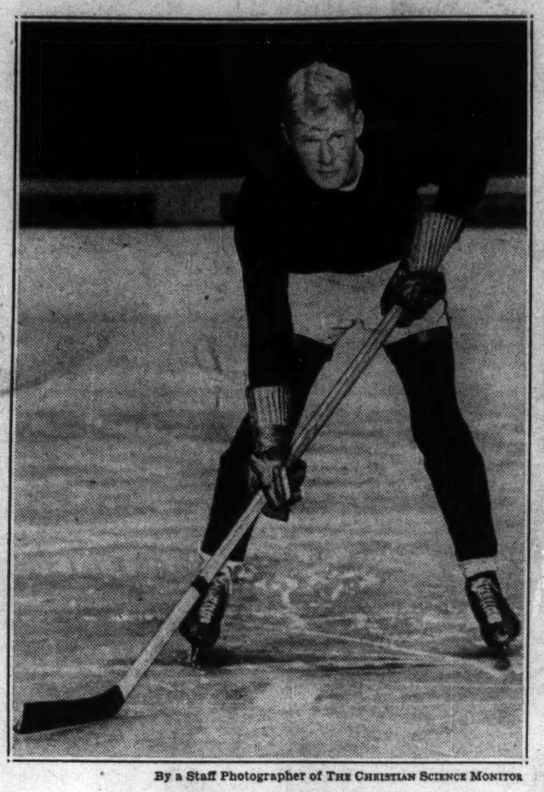
College Basketball Results

Billings P. I. 51, Carroll 36.
Brown 47, Harvard 14.
Centenary 38, Tennessee Tech 23.
Colgate 49, Penn State 32.
Duquesne 35, Carnegie Tech 27.
E. Stroudsburg 41, Elizabethtown 21.
Kansas 35, Oklahoma 26.
Lawrence 36, Carroll 26.
Lowell T. S. 57, Arnold 30.
McPherson 35, Bethany 34.
Milwaukee T. 38, Eau Claire T. 32.
Mt. St. Mary's 39, Western Maryland 27.
N. D. State 31, North Dakota 21.
Oregon State 32, Oregon 27.
Oshkosh 25, Whitewater 23.
Pratt 24, Brooklyn P. I. 22.
Stevens Point 36, River Falls 33.
Superior Teachers 39, Stout 34.
Washington State 43, Idaho 29.
Waynesburg 35, Geneva 34.

College Wrestling Results

Brooklyn 29, C. C. N. Y. 3.
Michigan 17, Northwestern 15.

Leads Crimson on the Ice



By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

CAPT. ROBERT SALTONSTALL JR. '33
Harvard Varsity Hockey Team.

'Big Six' Championship Clinched by Kansas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Kan., March 4—The University of Kansas won its third successive "Big Six" Conference basketball title here yesterday evening by defeating the University of Oklahoma, 35 to 26, in a rough, fast game, marred by 29 fouls, 15 being called against Kansas and 14 against Oklahoma.

In winning their third successive crown, the Jayhawkers were led by J. R. Wells '34, W. C. Johnson '33 and Elmer H. W. Schaake '35. Wells was outstanding on both the offense and defense for Kansas and was high-point man for the evening with 11 markers, made on five floor goals and one free throw. Schaake also played well on the defense besides contributing five points to the Kansas total. Johnson, who is leading the Conference scorers, collected nine points to bring his total to 109 for the 10 "Big Six" games. The summary:

Kansas		Oklahoma
Harrington, lf	rg,	Main, Tyler
Wells, rf	lg,	Munson, Browning
Schaake, lg	rf,	Anderson, Bross
Johnson, c	c,	LeCrone
Gray, Benn, rg	lf,	Beck

Score—University of Kansas 35, University of Oklahoma 26. Goals from floor—Wells 5, Johnson 3, Harrington 2, Benn 2, Schaake for Kansas; Anderson 2, Main 2, Beck, Bross for Oklahoma. Goals from foul—Johnson 3, Schaake 3, Wells, Gray, Benn, for Kansas; Beck 4, Main 4, Anderson 2, Munson 2, Browning 2, for Oklahoma. Referee—E. C. Quigley, St. Mary's.

Quebec Bests Boston In Can-Am Game, 6 to 0

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	21	7	9	109	72	49
Providence	21	4	12	97	84	46
Boston	15	6	15	95	91	36
New Haven	12	3	21	73	98	27
Quebec	11	4	26	85	114	26

Result March 3

Quebec 6, Boston 0.

QUEBEC, Que., March 4 (AP)—The Quebec Beavers, seeking to climb out of the Canadian American Hockey League cellar, handed the third-place Boston Cubs a 6-to-0 defeat in a rough game here last night.

The Beavers counted three goals in the first period and added three more in the third period. Lamontague, in the Quebec nets, turned back every Cub scoring threat. The summary:

Quebec		Boston
Dube, lw	rw,	Saunders
Ward, c	c,	Cook
Toupin, rw	lw,	Burmeister
Molyneaux, ld	rd,	J. Jerwa
Frew, rd	ld,	Lane
Lamontagne, g	g,	Jackson

Score—Quebec 6, Boston 0. Goals—Lowrey 2, MacIntyre 2, Connors, Toupin for Quebec. Assists—Arnott 2, Lowrey, MacIntyre, McCabe, Giroux for Quebec. Spares—Arnott, Callighen, MacIntyre, Lowrey, McCabe, Giroux, Connors for Quebec; Warshawski, Buckles, O'Neil, Davie, F. Jerwa, Weir, Benson for Boston. Referee—D. Smith. Judge of play—W. Derouin. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Six-Inch Cups Given a Try

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORAL GABLES, Fla., March 4—Al R. Espinosa, Akron (Ohio) veteran professional golfer, and Willie MacFarland of the Oak Ridge Golf Club, Cuchaboo, N. Y., each scored rounds of 67 to tie for first day honors in the 72-hole $5000 Florida Year-Round Club open golf tournament over the Miami Biltmore Country Club course here yesterday. The golfers in this tournament are shooting at six-inch cups, accepted by Eugene Sarazen, United States and British open champion, and Henry L. Doherty, utilities magnate, in their battle for eight-inch cups. Sarazen did not seem to benefit from the use of the larger cups, taking a 72 for the day. At least 24 players fared better than Sarazen. The 67's scored by the leaders were four strokes under par for the 6538-yard course. Three scored 68's. They were Charles Guest of Deal, N. J., John Revolta of Menominee, Mich., and Eddie Hassman of Miami, formerly of Cleveland, Ohio. Eleven of the professionals managed to turn in scores under 70 and about 25 per cent of the 97 starters placed below par for the course, 35—36—71; and those figures are based on the regulation size putting cups.

Englewood F. C. Wins Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTCLAIR, N. J., March 4—Englewood Field Club captured the New Jersey Women's Squash Racquets League title for the second time here yesterday when it defeated the Short Hills Club, 8 to 2, in the final match of the triangular playoff.

College Swimming Results

Columbia 46, N. Y. U. 25.
F. & M. 34, Carnegie Tech 25.
Iowa 51, Carleton 24.
Michigan 43, Northwestern 32.
Rutgers 40, Annapolis 31.

College Gymnastic Results

Chicago 1072, Minnesota 1021.5, Illinois 1011.
M. I. T. 30, Temple 24.
M. I. T. 44, Bowdoin 10.
Temple 44, Bowdoin 9.

College Track Result

Michigan State 61⅔, Marquette 47⅔.

College Fencing Result

Columbia 14, M. I. T. 3.

Rutgers Defeats Navy Swimming Team, 40-31

Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League

	Won	Lost	Points For	Agst	Pct
Yale	5	0	223	132	1.000
Rutgers	3	1	162	122	.750
Pennsylvania	2	2	124½	159½	.500
Naval Academy	1	2	102½	110½	.333
C. C. N. Y.	1	3	118	166	.250
Columbia	0	4	122	162	.000

Result March 3

Rutgers 40, Naval Academy 31.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 4—Taking six first places, the Rutgers swimming team defeated the United States Naval Academy here last night, 40 to 31, in an Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League meet. W. Q. Ashley Jr. '35 starred for Rutgers, winning the fancy dive and the 150-yard backstroke, as well as swimming on the victorious relay team.

R. W. Thompson Jr. '33 as usual was the Navy star with a pair of first places. The Navy won the water polo game, 35 to 16. The swimming meet summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by R. W. Thompson Jr. '33, Navy; T. F. Brick '34, Rutgers, second; N. B. Davis '33, Navy, third. Time—23.3s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by R. W. Thompson Jr. '33, Navy; W. D. Telfair '35, Rutgers, second; Smith, Navy, third. Time—57s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by N. M. Kramer '33, Rutgers; J. D. Stevens '35, Navy, second; J. P. Plichta '35, Navy, third. Time—2m. 21.3s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by Walter Spence '34, Rutgers; W. W. Hyland '35, Navy, second; F. L. Ashworth '33, Navy, third. Time—5m. 14.2s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by W. Q. Ashley Jr. '35, Rutgers; R. H. Milbrath '34, Navy, second; E. E. Grimm '33, Navy, third. Time—1m. 50.2s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by H. C. White '35, Rutgers; P. H. Torrey Jr. '34, Navy, second; R. J. Meyer '35, Rutgers, third. Time—2m. 36.6s.

Fancy Diving—Won by W. Q. Ashley Jr. '35, Rutgers; David McCampbell '33, Navy, second; G. P. Bright '35, Navy, third. Winner's points—77.6.

400-Yard Relay—Won by Rutgers (T. F. Brick '34, W. Q. Ashley Jr. '35, N. M. Kramer '33, Walter Spence '34); Navy, second. Time—3m. 37.2s.

Eighteenth Straight For McGill Cage Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont., March 4—McGill University's basketball team, Canadian intercollegiate senior champions for the past three years, scored their eighteenth straight victory here yesterday by defeating University of Western Ontario, 38 to 23, in the second last game of the schedule. The winners, after they once settled down, were much the better team and, while they were held to a 13-all score at half-time, they outclassed the locals by 25 to 10 in the second half.

Western made a most auspicious start, leading by 7 to 1 early in the game, but steadily the visitors cut down the lead and, once they took the lead, there was little left to the game. The summary:

McGill		Western Ontario
Rice, lf	rg,	Zavitz
Lewin, rf	lg,	Gunn
Young, c	c,	Hogan
Smaill, lg	rf,	Whitwill
Calhoun, rg	lf,	Hayter

Score—McGill 38, Western Ontario 23. Goals from floor—Rice 4, Lewin 4, Hammond 3, Young 2, Smail 2, Ross for McGill; Hayter 3, Zavitz 2, Munro 2, Cherniak, Gunn, Hogan for Western Ontario. Goals from foul—Rice 3, Lewin 2, Young for McGill; Whitwill 2, Zavitz for Western Ontario. Spares—Hammond, Ross, Wilson for McGill; Munro, Clarke, Cherniak for Western Ontario. Referee—A. Pohue, Toronto.

Yale Crews Out on River

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 4 (AP)—Braving the cold weather and a rather stiff wind, four Yale varsity crews traveled to Derby yesterday for their first outdoor practice on the Housatonic River. Coach E. O. Leader made no attempt to pick a first crew, but sprinkled his veterans among the four boats. He indicated that he will continue experimenting until the latter part of April before choosing his first eight. Capt. J. G. Urquhart '33, who usually rows at Number 3, occupied the Number 7 seat in the second boat. The first boat was stroked by Charles H. Tenney '33. The crews will work out daily on the Housatonic until the first week in June, when they will leave for Gales Ferry on the Thames River to wind up their training for the Harvard races. The freshmen crews, scheduled originally to report at Derby today, will not report until Monday. They will be followed some time later in the week by the 150-pound crews.

Hendrickson Scores 'Upset'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 4—T. H. Hendrickson of the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club and C. R. Ince of the Columbia University Club advanced yesterday in the United States Class B squash tennis tournament at the Squash Club. Hendrickson, unseeded, scored an "upset" victory over J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent player, who was seeded No. 3, 15—1, 16—15, 15—12, and Ince, seeded first, defeated James M. Cowen of the City Athletic Club, 15—3, 15—7.

Boston University Elects

Richard W. Steele '35 of Boston has been elected captain of next year's swimming team at Boston University, it is announced. During the past season, Steele won seven events and was second in four others.

Penn Oarsmen Shifted About

Two Weeks of Practicing on the River Bring Several Changes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 4—After two weeks of practice on the Schuylkill River, the University of Pennsylvania crews have been shifted about considerably by head coach R. S. "Rusty" Callow.

The most important change finds J. Richard Jordan '33, of Stonehurst, veteran No. 4 man in the first varsity, moving to stroke of the so-called second eight and Edwin H. Keller '33 of Wawa moving up from the third to first shell. C. M. Swift '35 of Hackensack, who rowed No. 7 in the freshman crew last spring and was placed at the same seat in the first varsity when the oarsmen first went on the water, Feb. 22, has been shifted to the same seat in the third varsity. Willard S. Martin '34 of Manchester, N. H., who was at No. 6 in the first crew, went to the same oar in the second crew; Joseph Burk '34 of Beverley, N. H., used at No. 5 in the first varsity, is now at No. 7 in the second eight.

John N. Eustis '33 of New York City, regular bow man of last season, started the outdoor campaign at No. 5 in the first shell, but has been moved to his original seat, replacing Richard K. Allen '35 of Corning, N. Y., who goes over to the third varsity.

Alfred F. Elgar '33 of New York City at No. 7; F. W. Roth '33, Philadelphia, at No. 6; Paul O. Sebastian '33, Lakewood, Ohio, at No. 5, moved from the second and third varsity combinations into the first crew.

The veteran stroke oar James B. Anderson Jr. '33 of Richmond, Va., continues at his pace-setting seat. This is his third straight year in the varsity shell. James D. Taylor Jr. '33 of Syracuse, N. Y., regular No. 2 man all last season, is also at his customary post. Sidney Phelps '34 is coxswain of the first varsity.

Howard W. Colehower '34, varsity football tackle, who is out for crew for the first time since he has been enrolled at the university, started the outdoor season at No. 5 in the third varsity, but has been promoted to the same seat in the second boat. He weighs around 200 pounds. The third boat, with one exception, is composed of the same men who rowed in the freshman crew last year that was undefeated before going to the Poughkeepsie regatta. P. S. Reed '35 of Worcester, Mass., is stroking and stands an excellent chance of working his way up to the junior varsity before long. H. A. Law Jr. '35 of Montclair, N. J., member of the second freshman squad last spring, has been assigned to No. 3 in the third shell. Chester L. Duff '35 of Syracuse, is at bow; R. K. Allen '35, Corning, N. Y., No. 2; Edmond Gamse '35, Brooklyn, No. 4; R. D. Barnhart '35 of Brooklyn, No. 5; W. M. McAdoo '35, Fort Washington, No. 6, and C. M. Swift '35, Hackensack, N. J., No. 7.

Coach Callow and his assistant, James Matthews, have had 22 crews on the water daily during the past week. Of these seven are 150-pound eights, the largest turnout of lightweight oarsmen since the coaching régime of Joseph Wright, who started the plan at the university.

HOCKEY NOTES

FRANK FREDRICKSON, former Victoria, Detroit, Pittsburgh and Boston hockey star, continues to dominate headlines. Although his playing days are through, he has coached and managed the Winnipeg Falcons to first place in the final standing of the Manitoba Senior Amateur Hockey League. Falcons will meet the winner of the series between the second and third place teams for the title. Fredrickson once centered for the Winnipeg Falcons who won the Allan Cup and the Olympic championships back in 1920.

Such possibilities are presented in the National Hockey League playoffs that Canadiens, counted out of the running throughout most of the campaign, may squeeze into the playoffs and then win the Stanley Cup. Six teams enter the playoffs and the poorest of the six can win the highest honors. It hardly seems a right way to award a title, but financially the playoff certainly has proven itself a success.

Almost good enough for financial page news is the number of people mailing checks and money orders to Arthur Race of the Copley-Plaza for the Eddie Shore dinner. Over 300 were received yesterday and 109 of the checks came from women. Fans seem able to find the money for anything in sport which they set their heart upon going to. And, incidentally, it is quite a tribute to Shore, for the dinner tickets are no less than $5 each! The time limit to secure these tickets has been extended to Monday noon. The affair begins with the dinner at 7:30 o'clock, at 10 o'clock there will be a stage show and after that dancing. Shore will be pleased naturally, but he is being placed in a rather embarrassing position—at least we know he would rather face rugged opponents than such an army of admirers.

Once again the free-handed means of giving assists by official scorers in the National Hockey League is coming under fire, Victor O. Jones of Boston being the latest to disagree with regard lightly the N. H. L. figures. Seemingly the situation is getting to where drastic action is needed. Assists are being given in spite of the rules to guide the scorers and it looks as if a race between scorers for their home team players is becoming a reality.

Princeton Nine Reports

PRINCETON, N. J., March 4 (AP)—Thirty-two men reported to J. S. Purnell '33, captain of Princeton's baseball nine, for the first practice of the season in the Tiger cage yesterday. Six of the nine lettermen returning to college this year were on hand for the opening drill, which was in charge of Purnell. Hank Jeffries, now coaching the freshman basketball five, will be unable to direct the Tigers during the first week. Among the veterans at the beginning practice were R. H. Knell '33 and Karl H. Lawsen '34, infielders; B. H. Etherington Jr. '33, a catcher; H. C. Borger Jr. '33, an outfielder, and W. W. Gosnell '34, one of the mainstays of the Nassau pitching staff.

Mrs. Hurd vs. Helen Hicks

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 4 (AP)—Helen L. Hicks of Hewlett, L. I., N. Y., and Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd of Philadelphia advanced to the final round of the Bermuda women's golf championship yesterday at the Riddell's Bay Golf and Country Club. Miss Hicks defeated Sally Kennedy of Canada after a ding-dong battle, 3 and 2, while Mrs. Hurd eliminated Martha P. Brewer of Weston, Mass., 5 and 4.

Williams Elects Rogers

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 4 (AP)—Carl Rogers '34 of Belmont, Mass., yesterday was chosen captain of next year's Williams College hockey team. He is a defenseman and has played through two seasons and last fall won a varsity football letter.

Bronx Hockey Club Triumphs

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP)—The Bronx Hockey Club won the Metropolitan Amateur Hockey League title and the right to represent New York in the United States championships by defeating the St. Nicholas sextet last night, 7 to 1.

College Hockey Results

Boston 2, Brown 0.
Northeastern 5, M. I. T. 4.

Dartmouth Nine Outlook Good

Three Veteran Pitchers Again Available for Varsity Baseball Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., March 4—The Dartmouth College baseball squad has been practicing daily in the cage of the Alumni Gymnasium, and hopes are high for a good showing in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League, as the Green nine will be a group made up entirely of veterans.

Coach Charles M. Tesreau, old-time New York Giant star, has been working his battery candidates for two weeks, and for the second year he will have the same pitching staff. Arthur R. Boisseau '33, Way Thompson '33 and Robert J. Miller '34, will constitute the varsity staff this year. Boisseau has had a brilliant record for two years, numbering among his victories as a sophomore shutouts of Yale and Harvard and a sensational defeat of Pennsylvania as a junior. When he attempted to pitch a double-header against Yale the day following the Pennsylvania game, he was rendered unavailable for the remainder of the 1932 season.

Thompson and Miller are both dependable pitchers with league victories to their credit last year. Other pitchers who reported this year are John J. Schneider '33, Norman E. Aiken '34, Edwin R. Davis '34, George D. Edwards '33 and Fred E. Prince '33. Sophomores who will try out for pitching berths include Robert E. Roundey '35 and George F. Hill '35, the latter a varsity halfback on the football team.

The catching department is headed for the third year by Kenneth B. Weeman '33, who has caught most of the games during the past two years. William B. Clark '35, another star football player, is expected to be Weeman's understudy. Others reporting for the catching position include John J. Foley '34 and Robert Bennett '34, both of whom have had experience. Raymond V. Hulsart '34, Paul A. Hilli '35 and other sophomores are trying out for the team.

The infield situation finds a surplus of lettermen at every position. Roald A. Morton '34 returns as a first baseman, although he played both first and second last year. James W. Chesnulevich '33 won his letter at the latter position, while Charles L. Rich '33 saw service at both shortstop and third base, dividing the positions with Charles B. Snow '34. Capt. Thomas Maskilieson '33 has played three different infield positions, as well as being used on the pitching mound.

In view of the many veterans who return as infielders, it seems to be a difficult job for a sophomore to break into the combination. Last year's freshman team lined up with Philip A. Conathan '35 at first base; Charles S. Parsons '35, second base; George B. Kreer '35, shortstop, and Robert L. Giarla '35 at third base. Substitutes were Roland M. Kendall '35 and Harry C. Deckert '35.

The Dartmouth outfield will also see the same three players out for their positions. These players are Jacob K. Edwards '34, Smith O'Brien '34 and Charles B. Arthur '34. The team lost Capt. Willard H. Mack '32 by graduation, but his understudy, O'Brien, played in several league games. The freshman team of last year will send up George Price '35 as the outstanding outfield player and batter.

Sutter and Lott Win In Bermuda Doubles

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 4 (AP)—Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans, newly crowned singles champion, and his partner, George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, yesterday won the men's doubles title in the Bermuda tennis championships. They defeated Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J., runnerup to Sutter, and R. Berkeley Bell of New York, 6—2, 6—3, 5—7, 6—4.

Sutter added a third crown to his collection, when, with Virginia E. Hilleary of Philadelphia, he won the mixed doubles title, defeating Gladys Hutchings of Bermuda and Mangin, 7—5, 6—3.

The men's doubles final was begun in a blaze of sunshine, but ended in a heavy downpour. The wet courts detracted somewhat from the quality of the play. Miss Hutchings and Mangin fought gallantly for the mixed doubles crown, but shot their bolt in the first hard-fought set.

Lady Cubitt, wife of His Excellency the Governor, presented the prizes, all but one of which went to the invaders from the United States. Miss Hutchings's trophy as runnerup in the mixed doubles was the only one won by a British player. The American players and the visiting English team were guests at a dinner given in their honor last night.

Both the visiting teams are scheduled to sail for New York today. The English players will stop there long enough to play a match at the Heights Casino, Brooklyn, next Tuesday against a team representing the International Club of New York.

Stockton Cup Bonspiel

The first curling teams of The Country Club of Brookline, Mass., and the Utica (N. Y.) Country Club advanced to the third round of play in the twenty-second Stockton Cup Bonspiel at The Country Club rink Friday. The Country Club defeated Race Brook Country Club of Connecticut, 24 to 3, in the first round and the St. Andrews's Golf Club of New York, 17 to 11, in the second. Utica's victories were scored over the Winchester (Mass.) Country Club, 22 to 1, and The Country Club of Brookline, fourth team, 13 to 8. Others gaining the second round were the second and third teams of The Country Club of Brookline, the Caledonia C. C. of New York, the Utica C. C. second team and the Victoria C. C. first team of Quebec.

Gus Moreland Advances

NEW ORLEANS, March 4 (AP)—Gus Moreland of Dallas, Texas, continued his triumphant drive in the invitation tournament of the New Orleans Golf and Country Club yesterday by eliminating J. R. Robinson of Wichita, Kansas, 4 and 3, in the second round. Johnny Dawson of Chicago, defending champion, defeated Jack Weber of New Orleans, 5 and 4.

Toledo Picks Morristown

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 4 (AP)—Business Manager Rube Betchel, of the Toledo American Association Baseball Club, announced recently that Morristown, Tenn., has been selected as the spring training camp site for the Mud Hens. Manager Steve O'Neill and the batterymen will leave for camp March 11.

British Sports

The Rugby Football Situation

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THIS season's international Rugby football championship, competed for by the picked fifteens of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, will be decided by the result of the match between England and Scotland, for the historic Calcutta Cup, at Murrayfields, near Edinburgh, March 18. The Anglo-Scottish battle, oldest of all international Rugby fixtures, is always "the" Rugger match of the year, and the prize at stake is one of the very few challenge trophies in the game. The cup, a massive solid silver affair of exquisite Indian workmanship, with handles shaped like writhing cobras and a lid fashioned to resemble an elephant, was presented in 1879, when the old Calcutta Rugby Club of India was dissolved. The members of this once flourishing organization then had a surplus fund of 500 rupees on their hands, and a great discussion took place as to how they could best spend them. The suggestion of a farewell dinner was strongly supported, but not so strongly as that of a gift to the Rugby Unions of England and Scotland, to perpetuate the memory of the club. The Calcutta club was founded by G. A. J. Rothney in 1872. Since the first England-Scotland game in 1871, each side has gained 22 victories and 10 matches have ended with honors easy.

England's team in the international tournament this year has been rather remarkable. As constituted against Wales at Twickenham, in the first game of the campaign, it was gravely deficient in certain respects, but drastic alterations were made for the next match, against Ireland, and they were very successful indeed. Admittedly, the Irishmen were sluggish in their tackling and weaker than usual at halfback, but this does not alter the fact that England's remodeled pack discovered all the essential "fire" that had been so lacking against Wales, while the backs developed a thrustfulness that would have tested the best defense in the world.

Welshmen Start Season Well

The Welshmen began the season with a decidedly heartening experience—their first victory on the classic turf of Twickenham. They beat England by a dropped goal and a try (7 points) to an extremely doubtful try (3 points), and they revealed qualities that, it was thought, should carry them to victory in the championship. But in the very next game, they were defeated by Scotland, 11 points (a goal, a penalty-goal and a try) to 3 (a try), and their stock fell with a thump. Wales beat England because her forwards were quicker and tougher and because her speedy backs combined better. Unfortunately, alterations had to be made for the game with Scotland, and they were as unsuccessful as England's changes against Ireland were effective. As one of the Welsh halfbacks who did so well at Twickenham had to stand down, the selectors decided to drop the remaining one, H. M. Bowcott, and substitute a club pair, Brynn Evans and R. Morris of Swansea. This was hailed as a far-sighted policy. On the day, however, it proved to be just one more illustration of the fact that a player of average ability is not lifted into a higher class merely by being picked for an international game.

R. W. Boon, who dropped a goal against England, scored a try and did all sorts of other valuable things in attack and defense, could not play against Scotland, and the man who was substituted for him was no match for K. C. Fyfe, on the Scottish wing. Wales's tale of misfortune did not end there, for G. V. J. Jenkins, an Oxford Blue, could not turn out at fullback, and his deputy, G. Bayliss of Pontypool, twelve times reserve for the national side, made a shaky start, from which he took some time to recover. To crown it all, Wales lost the services of a brilliant forward quite early in the game. So it can be seen that Scotland did not have to be a superlative side to be superior.

Scotland's fifteen at Cardiff—with eight new "caps" in it—was nothing out of the ordinary—just a good, efficient, well-balanced team of normal international standard, with youth and experience usefully blended. Ian Smith, who must now be written down as a veteran, emphasized his continued value, scoring one clever try by a cunning change of pace and making an opening for another. Wales's backs were mainly preoccupied with defense, and it is a tribute to the tackling of W. Wooller, E. C. Davey and the others that the score was kept as close as it was. Wooller is the big discovery in Welsh Rugby this season.

England Drops Her Captain

After the match against Wales, England dropped, among others, C. D. Aarvold, the captain, who did not greatly distinguish himself, and gave the command to A. L. Novis. The effect of this change must have exceeded the selectors' highest hopes, for Novis celebrated his reinclusion in the national fifteen by playing the game of his life and infusing a tremendous amount of "kick" into his men. He was most discerning in his strategy, he scored two magnificent tries, he tackled wholeheartedly, and he kicked discreetly. In short, the game with Ireland might almost be written into history as "Novis's match."

In contrast to the game with Wales, no wearer of the English jersey played below form, and some played above it. E. H. Sadler, for example, was the model forward of the Rugger textbook, always on the ball, handling neatly and pushing with the best. England had an entirely new back row in the scrum and a new hooker and leader in D. A. Kendrew. These men galvanized the pack into devastating efficacy. The halfbacks—W. Elliott and B. C. Gadney—were adequate and at times individually brilliant, and the three-quarter line worked like well-oiled machinery, except when D. W. Burland overestimated how much he could usefully do on his own. The fullback, T. W. Brown, kicked poorly at times, splendidly at others, and was in all other respects as sound as a bell. To beat England's side on March 18, Scotland representatives, it is clear, will need to be on the peak of their form. Vast interest is awakened in the match, and the railway authorities are arranging excursions from London at such fantastically cheap rates that, as a Scottish comedian might say, it is worth spending the time in order to travel so far so cheaply, whether you see the game or not.

Sheila Hewitt Shows Fine Tennis Skill

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A new and bright star has risen in the clouded firmament of British lawn tennis. That does not seem too much to say after Sheila Hewitt's two convincing victories over the German champion, Cecilie Aussem, on the Riviera recently. One might have been a fluke, but two—no. Her second win, at Nice, was gained at a score of 6—4, 6—3, after Miss Aussem had accounted for Elizabeth M. Ryan in the semifinal round. The first set was a ding-dong affair, with few errors by either player, but in the second Fraulein Aussem cracked under sustained pressure. The English girl hit hard to a consistently good length and showed splendid ball control.

Miss Hewitt, whose "arrival" in the first flight of lawn-tennis players has been wisely unhurried, now takes a place at the front of the youthful band—Kathleen Stammers, Peggy Scriven and company—who are set upon winning the All-England club singles championship for women at Wimbledon this year. The only British player, man or woman, to win a singles title at Wimbledon since the war is Mrs. L. A. Godfree, who did so in 1924 and 1926.

High Skating Standard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—Never before had there been such a high standard of skating in a competition for the world figure championship for women as there was at the recent meeting in Stockholm, won by the young Norwegian, Sonja Henie. It was her seventh such success. The Swedes had the pleasure of seeing their great favorite, Vivi Anne Hultén, take second prize. There were, however, not many points between Miss Hultén and Hilde Holovsky, from Austria, who was full of energy and did some specially difficult jumps. A pleasant surprise was little Megan Taylor, 12-year-old English girl, who was placed fourth after Miss Holovsky. The other English girl skater, Miss Colledge, placed second this year in the European championships in London, could secure only fifth place. The four other skaters who took part were two Norwegians, one Austrian and one Belgian.

Goodwin in Semifinal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., March 4—Tommy Goodwin, youthful Monroe (N. Y.) golfer, defending his Dixie golf championship over the Miami Country Club links, won the quarterfinal-round match from C. H. Wilkins of Little Rock, Ark., 1 up. Goodwin was 2 down going to the eleventh hole but came back with fine stroking on the remaining holes. Lee Chase of Buffalo, former New York State titleholder, also reached the semifinal round, defeating B. B. Harris of Champaign, Ill., 2 and 1. William Connellan of Detroit scored a 2-and-1 victory over Ray Klithau of Long Beach, L. I., N. Y., and William A. Rupp of Buffalo bowed to Walter Carterette of Richmond, Va., 6 and 4.

Hyde Wins Golf Final

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 4 (AP)—William H. Hyde of Ridgeway, Penna., defeated Leo Goss of Bedford, Penna., 3 and 1, in the finals of the annual Palm Beach golf championship yesterday.

College Squash Racquets

Yale 5, M. I. T. 0.

New Hockey Trophy Honors Eddie Shore

Creation of an Eddie Shore Trophy to be awarded annually to the outstanding public school ice hockey team of Metropolitan Boston will be formally announced at the test

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS
In Buildings That Have Proper Care
LOW RENTS
844 BEACON STREET—2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent $35 to $50.
87 ST. STEPHEN STREET—1-3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent $35 to $65.
114 FENWAY—2 large outside rooms, reception hall, 2 baths.
Apply to Janitor on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
230 Washington St., Boston Laf. 7040

Pelham Hall
BROOKLINE
Exclusive and Dignified Apartments
One to Five Rooms with Bath
Excellent Service
Nordblom Management
Beacon 2430

The Myles Standish
30 BAY STATE ROAD
BOSTON
Housekeeping apartments, both furnished and unfurnished, in varied units with complete hotel service available.
HUBBARD 7000
Nordblom Management

BACK BAY
1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements; convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Commonwealth 3212.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Best Locations—1-6 Rooms
RENTS REASONABLE
CALL MR. BEYER, UNIVERSITY 3605
OPEN EVENINGS

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—5-room apartment, all improvements, hot water heat, $30; garage available. Univ. 3894-W.

FOR RENT—HOMEY APARTMENT OVERLOOKING FENWAY
Three rooms, bath, fireplace, electric refrigeration; rent $50; modern throughout; just right for American couple wishing to locate permanently and care to exchange references. Call at 224 Hemenway St., Boston, or phone Com. 5517.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

LONGWOOD MANOR
94-102 LONGWOOD AVENUE
4-5-6 rooms, 1-2 baths; every modern convenience; restricted building; owners management. Beacon 4440 or Asp. 1060, Brookline, Mass.

RYE, N. Y., Manursing Lodge—To sublet, modern 5-room apartment, large rooms, Frigidaire, garage. Telephone Rye 1169.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MOULTON'S AUTO SERVICE
GLAD TO SERVE YOU
Call BLU. 7405 20 minutes from Boston

BOOK REPAIRING

WM. S. LOCKE, BOOKBINDERS, INC.
Rebinding All Kinds of Books
94 Portland Tel. Capitol 8907 Boston

CARE FOR CHILDREN

EXCELLENT private home and best schools including summer camping for two girls, aged between 7 and 12, to live with woman and two young daughters; cultural European background; non-sectarian; adjacent to New York; references required. MRS. MARY MASSELMAN, 262 South Irving St., Ridgewood, N. J.

MENTALLY and physically handicapped children given loving, understanding care and training in small family home near Boston. K-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

DRESSMAKING

ALTERING and remodeling dresses, also making. DEVEREAUX, 12 West St., Boston, Room 503. Tel. HAN. 7281.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive. University 4-5242, New York City

FLOORING

LAY NEW OAK FLOORS NOW
THINK OF IT! Material costs only 3c to 10c per foot. Call and see samples or phone Ken. 8030. McCONNELL CO., 91 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

EGGS strictly fresh from the farm delivered to you.
In Dorchester, Milton, Quincy (Mass.)
Blu. 7405

Prosperous Town In Britain to Aid Hard-Hit Neighbor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALFORD, Eng. — A town more than 200 miles away is to finance a model social center for the unemployed of Salford, near Manchester. This unique gesture of good will has been made by the Chichester (Sussex) diocese after sending a deputation of five women to the great northern industrial city, who, after making investigations, discovered that there were more people out of work in Salford than in the whole of the county of Sussex.

The Chichester diocese has intimated its willingness to the Mayor of Salford to finance the center for one year. If necessary, further help will be forthcoming at the end of that period. The only condition made is that the Chichester diocese should have a representative on the Salford Council of Social Service and the committee governing the social center which will be known as the St. Ambrose Social Center.

Capable of a membership of 300, the social center will be one of the best equipped of its type in Great Britain, with a gymnasium and a reception room which can be used for lectures, theatricals, and other purposes. It is expected that similar offers of help will be forthcoming from prosperous southern towns to the harder hit industrial north.

Chile Demands Full Apology From Peru

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 4 (AP)—The Chilean Government yesterday demanded a full apology from Peru for remarks they allege Garcia Calderon, Peruvian delegate to the League of Nations, made regarding the Tacna-Arica treaty during discussions at Geneva yesterday.

Ambassador Rivas Vicuna at Lima was ordered to obtain a full explanation from President Luis M. Sanchez Cerro of Peru. In the event the explanation was not given the Ambassador was ordered to return to Chile, thus breaking off relations.

Local Classified

FURRIERS

EXPERT fur repairing, relining and remodeling; lowest prices; free glazing. CANTOR BROS., 165 Tremont St., Boston, Liberty 2734.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL maid to do plain cooking and housework in family of 5; must be neat and clean, like children, and willing to go away summers; no other need apply; references required. MRS. JOHN W. DOWNS, 100 Brantwood Road, Arlington. Telephone Arl. 1716.

WOMAN wanted for light household services in exchange for room and board; small family; Christian Scientist preferred. Box L-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

SALE—MIRRORS, PICTURES, ORNAMENTS, FURNITURE
LORD, 53 St. Stephens Street, Boston

INTERIOR DECORATORS

RAINBOW ARTS SHOP
Interior Decoration
Curtains, Draperies and Slip Covers Made
Dressmaking—Restyling
Screens, Paintings, Pictures Framed.
Asp. 3301 1398 Beacon St., Cool. Cor., Brookline

MILLINERY

BETTER HATS
Ready made or made to order
SARA HAT SHOP
Room 601, 26 West St., Boston Tel. Hub. 2067

MOVING AND STORAGE

ALL details arranged for shipping your HOUSEHOLD GOODS or AUTO between ATLANTIC and PACIFIC COAST points in THRU freight cars at LOW RATES.
EMPIRE FREIGHT CO.
93 Huntington Avenue, Ken. 4435, Boston

BAILEY BROS.—Home and office moving; reasonable rates; estimates given without obligation. 9 Elm St., Boston. Tel. Cap. 5686.

LOCAL and long-distance moving and storage. Telephone for estimate. Day and night service Boulevard Moving, 30-36 Queens Blvd., L. I. City, N. Y. Tel. Stillwell 4-3332.

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33rd St., New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER having 2-room office wishes to share with another. Room 1239, Little Bldg., Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

NOW is the most delightful time to come; spring flowers, sunshine and pines; rooms with baths; good table; low rates; charming location. THE BONNIE WEE TEA COTTAGE, Aiken, S. C.

PERSONAL SERVICE

REAL New York shown visiting individuals or groups; outstanding cultural features; inquiries solicited. WOODBRIDGE PARKER, National Arts Club (N. Y. C.).

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
43 Cental Ave., Newtonville, Mass. New. No. 7878

PRINTING

E. D. ABBOTT COMPANY
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
181 Mass. Ave., Boston Ken. 4081—3277

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE on Ocean Front, Hollywood, Fla., detached bungalow, fully furnished, modern conveniences, garage and servants' quarters; glorious, peaceful location; bathing, boating, fishing; price $12,000 cash; profitable investment. Write JANET OSBALDESTON, Imperial House, Hollywood, Florida.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Rustic cottage, creek-side, on wooded lot, near surf, lovely view, living room, two bedrooms, etc., cheap. Owner, 63 Ashley Avenue.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

AMBITIOUS woman desiring permanent connection; high type book sales work; experience not essential; opportunity to earn good income; commission. MRS. ALLEN, 1207 Chestnut St., 5th floor, Philadelphia.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 11 Norway St., Suites 5-6—Guest house on corner opposite new Publishing House and The Mother Church. Tel. Com. 7665. Major.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Sunny, well-furnished room in private home; business man; breakfast optional; references. Tel. Asp. 7689.

N. Y. C. (99th St.-Riverside Drive)—Attractive single, double; running water, next bath, kitchen privilege; harmonious atmosphere. Riverside 9-7255.

N. Y. C., 79th (401 West End Ave.) (Apt. 2N)—Attractive, reasonable rooms, running water, kitchen privileges. Susquehanna 7-8024. FORE.

SEWING

EXPERIENCED sewing, mending or reading by hour, day or week. F. A. STRATTON, 88 Gainsboro St., Suite 2, Boston. Com. 4263.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG MAN, white, 21, wishes job driving car to California about June 15, 1933. Box L-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ADELAIDE DEAN WILLIAMS wishes to be of service in a home wherever needed; small remuneration; can drive a car. Box L-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER, companion, secretary, capable entire management of motherless home; 38 years; educated; excellent references. Write Box C-8, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

CANADIAN girl would like general or second work in small adult family; good references. Somerset 6745-M (Somerville, Mass.).

MIDDLE-AGED woman would keep house for elderly or business people; experienced, willing, capable; could also do reading by hour or day; terms reasonable. Box L-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARY-BOOKKEEPER or companion, good reader; employer discontinuing business; highly recommended; aim to render good service; any locality. MISS G. MEYER, Tivoli, N. Y.

SUMMER PROPERTY

"LITTLE" ISLAND, 6 acres, inlet Buzzards Bay, New Bedford; 300 feet to mainland; excellent bathing, duck hunting; in breakwater; suitable for club; sacrifice $4500. F. P. NASH, 1623 R St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

UPHOLSTERERS

CHARLES W. ANTON
16 years with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 691 Dudley St., Uphams Cor., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone: 9-8236 8-12 a. m. daily

DINE AT THE
Britling
1915 1ST AVENUE N
2010 3RD AVENUE N
309 20TH STREET N

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
GUARANTEE SHOE CO.
1905 THIRD AVENUE

ELECTRIK MAID
Bakery—Delicatessen—Lunch
1104 SO. 12TH ST. 1014 SO. 20TH ST.
Phones 4-1785—7-5671
"WE NOW DELIVER"

REPUBLIC COKE
We solicit inquiries for both domestic and industrial coke.
Republic Steel Corp.
Birmingham, Ala. Phone 3-4149

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM (Continued)

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
Fine Leather Goods

SOUTHERN DAIRIES
PASTEURIZED MILK and DELICIOUS ICE CREAM
PHONE 4-2216

Betsy Ross
There *IS* a Difference in
BREAD

Men or Women $1
HALF SOLES
RUBBER HEELS ALL FOR
SHOE LACES
SHOE SHINE
GOODYEAR SHOE HOSPITAL
418 NORTH 20TH STREET
"Work called for and delivered"

MAGIC CITY BEAUTY SHOP
mme Junte
FACIAL CREAMS FOR SALE
PHONE 4-9639 1927½-2ND AVE. N

CAHEEN'S
New Spring Garments Are a Treat to the Eye and the Purse

UTOPIA CLEANERS DYERS
MAIN OFFICE. Phone 3-4221
1422 10TH AVENUE SOUTH

MOBILE

GAYFER'S
We have just opened Our New
Piece Goods Dept.
All the new and lovely effects in Silks and Cottons and Linens

PALACE CLEANING CO.
Five convenient locations and six delivery trucks at your service
Phone Dexter 5034

JOHNSTON COAL CO.
QUICK SERVICE
Coal, Coke and Wood
Phone Dexter 5020
North Water St., Adams to Lipscomb
Mobile, Alabama

HILL GROCERY CO.
"A Store Near You"
MOBILE, ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY

Lane & Matthews
Formerly Peacock Bootery at ALEX RICE STORE
Now Removed to the Capitol Clothing Store on Court Square
Our friends are invited to visit us at our new location. We feature Peacock and other shoes at our same prices.

FLORIDA

BRADENTON

Montgomery-Roberts Co.
Bradenton's Shopping Center
The season's smartest styles for women and children

CLARKE BARNEY
Real Insurance Service
435 TENTH STREET P. O. ARCADE
P. O. Box 307 Phone 33-031

Exclusive Millinery
from
Gertrude Dixon
521 13TH STREET, BRADENTON, FLA.

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2101 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
A Complete Assortment
VEGETABLES—GROCERIES—MEATS
and BAKERY GOODS
Quality Foods *Courtesy Service*

DAYTONA BEACH

THE BOOTERY
Home of ARCH PRESERVER
and
ENNA JETTICK SHOES
104 S. Beach Street

YOWELL-DREW CO.
"Quality Did It"
DAYTONA BEACH

CURTIS DRY GOODS CO.
206 S. BEACH STREET
"A GOOD PLACE TO SHOP"
Fine Silks and Cotton Goods from the best manufacturers. Bed Linens. Dainty Lingerie. Hosiery. Sweaters. Bathing Suits. McCall Patterns.

FLORIDA

DAYTONA BEACH (Continued)

Southland Beauty Shoppe
MAUD L. DAVIS
Eugene Permanent Wave
ROOM 2, POST OFFICE BLDG. Tel. 1372

KAHNS
MEN'S STORE
204 S. Beach St., Woolworth Bldg.

FORT LAUDERDALE

Northern Electric Co., Inc.
Electrical Engineering
Radio Repairing
Dealers for
LEONARD ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR
Come and let us show it to you.
218 S. ANDREWS AVE. Phone 1

CUSTER'S
FISH AND POULTRY MARKET
QUALITY *SERVICE*
20 WALL STREET Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

FORT MYERS

M. Flossie Hill Co., Inc.
The Ladies' Trading Place
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods
1010-1016 FIRST STREET

JACKSONVILLE

Furchgott's
THE STORE ACCOMMODATING IN THE HEART OF JACKSONVILLE
Complete Stocks of the Nationally Known Fine
Kickernick Underthings
for Women and Children

Eat
RALSTON
THE WHOLE WHEAT CEREAL
WHIDDONS
"Jacksonville's Leading Grocer"
"THERE IS ONE NEAR YOU"
38 STORES IN JACKSONVILLE
Best Prices—Service Coupons

EVERYTHING for the home and for each member of the family.
Cohen Brothers

Invest in Satisfaction and Economy
AT
PIGGLY WIGGLY
WHERE YOU CAN CHOOSE FOR YOURSELF

RICE PAINT WORKS
Makers of Fine House Paints
1719 E. Adams St. Phone 5-1585
Jacksonville, Florida

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

MIAMI

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call MIAMI 32445.

Miss THOMPSON
announces
that she is managing the BEAUTY SALON at THE MARK STORE, Inc., Miami's new department store, where only quality products are used by skilled operators, at reasonable prices.
The Mark Store
Beauty Salon
Miami Ave. and N. E. 1st St. Ph. 3-2121

Connecticut Cafeteria
Our usual cafeteria service, well prepared foods, and special 25 and 40 cent meals.
116 N. E. THIRD STREET
Near Corner N. E. First Ave.

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the best costs less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street

Gralynn Laundry
Incorporated
800 N. W. 4TH AVENUE
ALL CLASSES OF LAUNDERING AND RUG CLEANING
Phone 33148

WHITE BELT LAUNDRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
15 lbs. for $1.00
PHONE EDGEWATER 1568

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

Laura Jacobsen
CAFE
Hotel Urmey, Miami, Florida
(Also across from Edgewater Beach Hotel)
CHICAGO, ILL.

NORA DAVIS
Marinello Beautorium
"The House of Beauty"
Marinello Cosmetics for Sale
Belvedere Hotel, Charlevoix, Mich. 126 S.E. First Ave., Miami, Florida, Phone 7-5957

THE HOUSE OF FRIENDLINESS
THE ROUND TABLE RESTAURANT
267 EAST FLAGLER STREET

Smart GOWNS
Moderately Priced
Estelles
200 E. Flagler St., Miami

MORGAN MANAGEMENT
Administration of Estates
Property Management
by experienced trust man
Frank G. Morgan
311 SEYBOLD BLDG.
PHONE 20555

Weidman's Garage
and
Service Station
General repairing, ignition, generator, starter and battery service
Texaco and Sunoco Gasoline
93 S. W. 8TH STREET Phone 3-3027

BLUE BOWL CAKE AND PASTRY SHOP
Serving you with the best of dainty home made delicacies. Cakes, pies, pastry, bread and rolls
1539 S. W. 8th St. (Tamiami Trail), Miami, Fla.
2504 Biscayne Boulevard, Miami, Fla.
Ponce de Leon and Alhambra Cir., Coral Gables

Smart Hats
Alice ROSS
Importer-Creator
265 E. Flagler Street

COMMONWEALTH TITLE CORPORATION
Abstracts - Escrows
Title Insurance
Every service for investors in real estate or mortgages.
714 First National Bank Bldg.
Miami, Florida

OPALESCENT BEAUTY SALON
OPAL ECKHOFF, Prop.
Specializing in all branches of beauty culture
173 E. FLAGLER—(Opp. Olympia Theatre)
Halcyon Hotel Bldg., Miami, Fla. Tel. 2-4985

Our patrons have faith
in the
Eleanor Shop
Quality apparel for women who want smart things—priced moderately.
160 S. E. 1st St., Miami, Fla.
Opposite Urmey Hotel

12 Distinct Services
28 N. E. THIRD ST. Phone
MIAMI, FLA. 2-5111

Mammoth Food Stores
"Miami's Most Beautiful Food Store"
WHERE FOOD PRICES ARE MADE
N. Miami Ave. and 19th Street

Walk-Over
QUALITY SHOES
DEXDALE HOSIERY
DANIEL GREEN SLIPPERS
277 EAST FLAGLER STREET

Lloyd Printing, Inc.
Dial 2-4-7-4-3
605 N. MIAMI AVENUE
"Red Seal" *Quality Printing*

HEINZ
57 VARIETIES
LITTLE RIVER MARKET
GROCERIES—MEATS—VEGETABLES
7909 N. E. 2nd Ave. Little River, Fla.

General Insurance
GREEN-KEYES INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
First Trust Bldg. Ph. 3-2251

BRANDT'S FOOD SHOP
GROCERIES—WESTERN MEATS
DELICATESSEN—BAKERY GOODS
WE DELIVER
7900 Biscayne Blvd. Phone Edgew. 1800

Hart Hardware Company
New Location, 44-46 N. E. First Street
Coleman Instant Stoves, Lamps and Lanterns. Davis 100% pure paint. Kitchen utensils and fishing tackle.
Phone 3-1616

PHONE 2-3267
Flamingo Hat Shoppe
Hats Reasonably Priced
REMODELING
ROSE E. WOLFORT
203 E. Flagler Street, Miami, Fla.

BILL'S SERVICE STATION
Sunoco Gasoline
Greasing—Washing—Simonizing
Crankcase Service
844 S. W. 8th STREET MIAMI, FLA.

FLORIDA

MIAMI BEACH

THE Della Robbia TEA ROOM

ORLANDO

SWAN'S
Department Stores
SHOES—DRY GOODS—READY TO WEAR
If you buy it at Swan's it must be right

DIXIE KUHR'S
Battery and Electric Service
Willard
Pan-Am Gas and Oil—Greasing and Polishing
COR. SOUTH ORANGE and JACKSON
Phone 3111

Walk-Over Boot Shop
MIAMI ORLANDO
(ORLANDO BOOT SHOP, INC.)
54 N. Orange Ave., Beacham Theatre Block

DICKSON-IVES CO.
Orange Avenue, Phone 4134
Southern Fashions for Women, Children and the Home

Orlando Steam Laundry
Est. 33 Years
Cleaners—Dyers
Launderers
W. Concord near Orange Avenue
PHONE 3176
ORLANDO LAUNDRY
ORLANDO WINTER PARK
Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners
Orlando Laundries, Inc.
Operating
HILL LAUNDRY CO. ORANGE LAUNDRY CO.
COLONIAL CLEANERS
Hill Phones 6065—Winter Park 413

Charleen's Tea House
1385 ORANGE AVENUE WINTER PARK, FLA.
FLORIDA LOCATION OF BUTTERCUP HILL TEA ROOM
LUNENBURG, MASS.
Telephone Winter Park 52-M

Prices as Never Before
NEW SPRING HATS 1.95 up
The Louise Shop
11 E. WASHINGTON

PALM BEACH

Italian Ware *Venetian Glass*
FANNIE RUHSTADT
Incorporated
Breakfast Tray Sets—Candles
NEW LOCATION 325 WORTH AVE.

Florence Beauty Parlor
BEAUTY CULTURE by the Most Approved Methods
Realistic and Eugene Permanent Waving
Mrs. Joseph H. McKain, Mgr. and Owner
Lido Pools Bldg., Palm Beach, Fla. Ph. 8828

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

Anthony *and* Son's
310-312 CLEMATIS ST.
Outfitters for Men and Boys
Women's Apparel and Accessories

CONSTANT SERVICE
B. D. COLE
Engineering Service Department
Phone 2-3133 Guaranty Building

Hatch's INC.
A Complete Fashion Store ... Now Featuring 1933 Fashions

SOUTHLAND BAKERY
Cakes and Pastries Our Specialty
3409-11 SO. DIXIE Phone 2-2309

Ladies' Underwear, Hosiery, Novelties
Lentheric Toilet Articles
The Little Bit Shop
PAULINE ABRAMS
335½ Clematis St., West Palm Beach, Fla.

SARASOTA

The Lily White Laundry
Phone 2323
Only Soft Water Used

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
463 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

MAC'S FOOD SHOP
318 MAIN STREET

ST. PETERSBURG

LOWREY'S
Young Folks' Toggery
Everything Boys and Girls Wear Up-to-date in smartness. Down-to-date in price. Sizes two to eighteen
346 CENTRAL AVENUE
St. Petersburg, Fla.

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG (Continued)

E. H. Kaniss Co., Inc.
DIAMOND BROKERS
Exceptional bargains in Diamonds and Jewelry . . . Expert Diamond Setting . . . Fine Watch and Jewelry Repairing . . . Artistic Engraving
11 FLORIDA ARCADE

HEWITT'S GROCERY
9th Street Public Market
117-123 9TH STREET, NORTH
A Complete Line of High Grade Groceries at Reasonable Prices
ONE STORE HOME OWNED

De Voe FLOWERS
524 1ST AVE. N. DIAL 5111
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Ass'n

WELCH THE TOP MAN
TOPS—SEAT COVERS
AND
BODY AND FENDER REPAIRS
DUCO REFINISHING
Phone 72-535 323 9th St. North

Scientific Beauty Salon
Beauty Is What We Make It
We Specialize in Permanent Waving
Phone 8761 623 First Ave. North

JANAY' BEAUTY SALON
Solicits Your Patronage
MODERN EQUIPMENT
EXPERT ATTENDANTS
CONVENIENT LOCATION
226 1ST AVE. N. DIAL 40.021

Princess Martha Beauty Shoppe
Expert Service by Competent Operators
104 FOURTH ST. N. DIAL 6996

TAMPA

Splendid Values
at
Attractive Prices
in
Every Department
at
MAAS BROTHERS
"South Florida's Shopping Center"
TAMPA, FLA.

SHOP *at*—
"SEARS"
AND SAVE
Everything that is useful for the home and car, and everything that is fashionable to wear and for sports—
"The Thrift Store of the Nation"
Sears, Roebuck & Co.
Florida Ave. and Polk St., Tampa

UNITED MARKETS
South Florida's Greatest Home Owned Food Institution
A Store in Your Neighborhood

WHITE STAR LAUNDRY
and DRY CLEANING
PHONE 4567

Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast.
Tampa Stock Farms Dairy
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
Phone 4983

Whittemore's
OIL PASTE SHOE POLISH
Old Reliable Shoe Fixry
C. S. UNGER, *Manager*
408 TAMPA ST.

Beauty Parlor
LEONARDS
315 ZACK Phone 3920

Plan for the Years to Come
The Prudential Retirement Annuity Bond saves you all investment problems. A check for an unfailing amount reaches you always on time. Issued in units of $100.
VICTOR M. DOUGLAS
LIFE INSURANCE
407 WEST PARK AVE. DIAL M 50-712

BECKWITH-RANGE JEWELRY CO.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

WINTER HAVEN

PUBLIX STORES

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Telephone Ra. 8304. 870 Westmont Road, S. W.

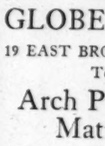
COAL
Thirty years of specialized coal service to Atlanta householders back of every order placed with us.
Jellico Coal Company, Inc.
Main 4100

GEORGIA

ATLANTA (Continued)

EAGER & SIMPSON CORSET SHOP
Corsets, Brassieres and Underwear
24 Cain Street, N. E.

Permanent Waving.
Megee & Fuller
BEAUTY SHOP
All Lines of Beauty Culture
112½ FORSYTHE STREET, N. W.
Phone Wa. 1770


Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Whitman's Laundry
HOMESTIC is a de luxe family service.
Everything returned completely finished by hand.

Good morn-ing ev-ry bod-y
Old Dutch Cleanser buy from
Piggly Wiggly

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
REmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
Atlanta, Ga.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store for Women
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

We are now ready to serve you with your Spring Hat, Draping and Moulding them to your head.
Prices—$5.00 and up
Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO *ALSO REMODELING* 401-412 Norris Bldg.

SAVANNAH

GLOBE SHOE CO.
19 EAST BROUGHTON STREET
Tel. 2-1929
Arch Preserver and Matrix Shoes

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets Draperies—Radio
G. E. Electric Refrigerators

The STAR LAUNDRY
FAMILY WASHING
ROUGH DRY
Bay and Barnard Sts. Phone 5113

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

COAL
Carolina Coal & Ice Co.
66 Patton Avenue Phone 130

Abbott-Knight
Dry Cleaning
Mountain City Laundry
A Complete Cleaning Service
207-219 COXE AVENUE PHONE 7000

Asheville Ice and Storage Co.
Wholesale and Retail Ice
Refrigeration for Perishables
HIGH CLASS COAL
Office, 24 SOUTH MARKET STREET

CHARLOTTE

CHARLOTTE LAUNDRY
Miraclean
clean as a breath of Spring
"Launderers—Dyers—Cleaners"

Louis G. Ratcliffe
Flowers
431 South Tryon Street

REID'S
The Better Food Stores
1408 EAST MOREHEAD STREET
707-9 PROVIDENCE ROAD
Your Patronage Will Be Appreciated

SOUTH CAROLINA

CHARLESTON

Fort Sumter Beauty Shoppe
FORT SUMTER HOTEL
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Phone 4811
PERMANENTS
Beautycraft in All Its Branches

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

Hundreds of delicious suggestions for the busy hostess at the
CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
537 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.
Under Crystal Restaurant Management

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

LIFE of silk or rayon hosiery, underwear, etc. increased at least six times by dipping in O. R. R. P. compound: method simple as rinsing; economical necessity; exclusive territory open; $1.50 per dozen; retails 25c; free sample for testing. R. P., 30 Church St., Suite 439, New York City.

BOOK PLATES

BOOK PLATES - TRADE MARKS
Designed and Executed
ISAAC BONNER, 3228 Nottingham Road
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS, $2500 to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 25 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, New York.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

EXCEPTIONAL Julian Onderdonk Bluebonnet Picture, size 12 by 16, appropriately framed, and one framed Keough practically the same size. Any one interested may communicate with Apt. 308, 3812 Lemmon Ave., Dallas, Texas.

POSTAGE STAMPS

SWITZERLAND and LIECHTENSTEIN stamps as well as APPROVALS for GENERAL COLLECTORS. Or what are you looking for? J. R. FLOGERZI, Marktgasse 55, Berne, Switzerland.

REAL ESTATE

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—HAROLD O. WRIGHT CO.—Rentals, sales, property management, monthly reports for local and non-resident owners. 8439 SUNSET BLVD. Bonded Service. CR. 4101.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

REFINED women, earn money, sell high grade fashionable wearing apparel accessories; seasonal merchandise; liberal commissions. WHITE, 150B West 66th St., New York City.

SPLENDID opportunity for men and women, Christian Scientists preferred, to make an excellent commission selling a recent book publication of special interest to all Bible students which The Christian Science Monitor says is "... a storehouse of scriptural information." For full details address, with references, MR. HADLEY, P. O. Box 103, Madison Square Station, New York, N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave., nearly opposite The Mother Church—Furnished rooms, reasonable, running water, electric elevator, warm and comfortable. MRS. GIFFORD. Telephone Com. 7862.

SALESMEN WANTED

SCREW-HOLDING screw driver! Removes, holds, inserts screws one-handed from inaccessible places! Not magnetic! Garages, carpenters, mechanics, electricians, theaters, radio, auto owners are prospects! Big profits. MILLEN MFG., 7-P Water Street, Boston.

SALESWOMAN WANTED

HOSIERY, LINGERIE

Sell guaranteed hosiery, lingerie less than store price to friends, consumers, etc.; liberal commission; part time permitted.

HELIX, 300 4th Ave., New York City

Small Hotels and Apartments in Southeastern United States

ATLANTA, GA.—THE ELMS TOURIST HOME
414 PONCE DE LEON AVENUE
Reasonable Rates Mrs. Jas. D. Erwin, Jr., Hostess

125 Rooms HOTEL HAMPTON 125 Baths
ATLANTA, GA. Rates $1.50, $1.25, $1.00

PALM BEACH, FLA., Twin Palms, 225 Australian Ave., Near Ocean—Home for paying guests, suites and single rooms with every comfort; excellent meals. Phone 5965.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA., Hotel Windermere, 221 5th Ave. N.—Cheerful rooms, steam heat, private baths; 3 doors from Christian Science church. Dial 85.115.

WEST PALM BEACH, FLA., Hibiscus Lodge, 1230 South Olive Ave.—Attractive rooms on lake front overlooking Palm Beach; meals if desired; home cooking; permanent, transient guests; reasonable rates.

CUBA

HAVANA

Restaurant "PARIS"
Known the World Over
RENDEZVOUS
of the GOURMET
O'Reilly Street, No. 14, Havana

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

GERMANY—Two young girls welcomed in German family May 1 to Oct. 1; lovely surroundings in Sanssouci Park; tennis, riding, water sports near by; inclusive terms with laundering and German instruction RM 4.- daily. FRL. v. METTENHEIM, Potsdam b. Berlin, Commun 11.

PARIS SUBURBS—Quiet, comfortable paying guests, students' home; garden, garage; FRS. 315.- weekly. Mesdames MEYER, 6, rue Fontaine, Asnières.

POST WANTED

GERMANY—Business man seeks post.—Kaufmann, 38, fleissig, verhandlungsgewandt, gewissenhaft, umfassende Kenntnisse Handel, Gewerbe, Steuerwesen, Rechtsfragen, sucht leitenden Posten, auch Interessenvertretung. Berlin, Postamt 66, Lagerkarte 157.

GERMANY—Woman clerk, experienced, very reliable chartered accountant, seeks post. ELISABETH BAHRS, Koppel 17, August Heerlein-Stift, Hamburg.

GERMANY—Artisan (skilled boat and ship's carpenter), married, 46, seeks post of any kind. JOHN PRUSSHABER, Osterbeck Str. 11, Hamburg 21.

ROOMS TO LET

BERLIN-STEGLITZ—1 or 2 comfortable rooms to let furnished or unfurnished, sunny, balcony, bath, use of kitchen. KONIG, telephone: B 2 Lützow 5360.

BIEL—To let well furnished SINGLE OR DOUBLE ROOMS. Apply Family Heimann, Centralstrasse 56 (Mid. III. St.), BIEL-BIENNE, Switzerland.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

BERLIN—Own dressmaking, best style, day and evening classes. MEISSNER, O.34, Friedenstr. 78, U-Bahn Memelerstr.-Selbstschneidern, Tages- u. Abendkurse-.

BERLIN—English, French, Spanish taught by MR. F. SYMON, W8, Friedrichstr. 81/III. Tel. A2/2521. Also translations done.

WANTED

WANTED for my daughter, 24 (high school and commercial training), home in good family where help kept, Switzerland or England, for purpose improving knowledge housekeeping, would also undertake office work. FRAU RÖSLE FORSTNER, Ottendorf/Wttbg., Germany.

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

N. Thorsøe-Olsen & Co.
PRINTING OFFICE
Henrik Steffensvej 2 Tel. Vester 3059

FRANCE

PARIS

MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Gutenberg 42-71, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
3, Avenue de l'Opéra

Imprimerie LESCARET
Classic and Modern Printing
for Trade and Private
Engravers
Tel.: Danton 74-18 2, Rue Cardinale VI^e.

Continental Europe

FRANCE

PARIS
(Continued)

You can get
Walk-Over
SHOES
in PARIS
at 34, Boulevard des Italiens
19 and 21, Bd. des Capucines
FIT AND SERVICE GUARANTEED
Just as you get them at home. Up-to-date American style.
AAA to E

ANNA LOWE
Models. Dresses ready to wear from Frs. 400 to 900
35, AVE. MATIGNON, PARIS (8^e)

ELYSEE Coiffure
51, Avenue George V (Champs-Elysées)
Tel.: Elysées 53-16, 54-27
One of the best equipped Coiffeurs in Paris. Special room for Ladies. Gentlemen and Children.

KINDAL
SWEDISH CUTLERY

33 AVENUE DE L'OPERA
Razors, Safety Razors, Knives, Scissors
Manicure Sets, Table Cutlery

Marcelino
Smartest Hats in Paris for the Price
4, RUE DU MARCHÉ ST-HONORÉ

Private Touring Service
Commissions Filled—Purchases Made
Mr. and Mrs. AMMONS
European address: HOTEL SAVOY
194 BIS, RUE DE RIVOLI, PARIS
Tel.: Gutenberg 70-68

ROBIN RESTAURANT
DES ALPES
10 Rue du Marché Saint-Honoré, Paris
HOME COOKING, FRESH VEGETABLES
CHICKEN AND TURKEY A SPECIALTY
English Spoken Se Hable Espagnol

AU CARILLON
TEA ROOMS
7, Avenue de l'Opéra

ELZA-LEE
PERFECT AMERICAN FOOD
130, Blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris

SILK STOCKINGS
Louise Simonin
217 RUE ST-HONORÉ Tel. Gutenberg 50-43

PENY'S
LUNCHEONS and TEAS
3 and 16
Place de la Madeleine
Tel.: Anjou 06-75

AT THE
Eagle Restaurant
4, rue du Marché St-Honoré
You will find excellent AMERICAN FOOD

The Hat Department
directed by
MISS D. R. COX
New Models Daily
Moderate Prices
11, Rue de Penthièvre
Tel.: Anjou 06-32

MARGIVONE
53, rue des Petits-Champs
Artistic Embroidered Ladies' Bags

Danish
Pastry Shop
Tea Room 4, Avenue de l'Opéra
Cakes taken away or delivered. Frs. 1.25
Scandinavian lunch, Frs. 12.- beverage and cake included.
Tel.: Opéra 08-28

Marguerite Charlet
DRESSMAKER
Haute Couture Models, also with client's own materials.
30, RUE SAINT-ROCH

G. BUREAU
American and English Groceries
Popcorn, Maple Syrup, Instant Postum, Huntley & Palmers Biscuits, etc.
12 rue de Sèze *(off Rue Caumartin and Bd. de la Madeleine)*

New-York Steam Pressing
8 and 10, rue du 29 Juillet
(Close to Rue St-Honoré)
Dyeing and Cleaning Ladies' Fine Garments a Specialty at Reasonable Prices

AU CHIEN QUI SAUTE

CHOCOLATES & CANDIES
15 Avenue de l'Opéra

Gaine Du Barry
3rd Floor
9, Place de la Madeleine
CORSETS MOULDED TO FIGURE
BRASSIERES. DESHABILLES. PYJAMAS
Tel.: Anjou 22-37

C. TCHOUMACAS
47, rue Etienne-Marcel
TAILOR
Homespuns, tweeds, etc. Alterations and repairs.
Reasonable prices.

FRANCE

PARIS
(Continued)

hats
Gloves—Pull-Overs
MARIA GUY
8, Place Vendôme
Tel: Gutenberg 14-92
CANNES—LA CROISETTE
1, GALERIES FLEURIES

Revillon
FURS
40, RUE LA BOÉTIE,
PARIS
TEL.: ELYSÉES 98-51

liliane
MODE - COUTURE
READY TO WEAR
217 rue St-Honoré Tel.: Central 88-23

Specialist in English and American forms
SYLVAIN CARBINI
Shoe-Maker
10, RUE DUPHOT *(in the Court)*
Tel.: Gutenberg 17-58

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
Charles Landrat
FLORIST
7, Rond Point de Longchamp
Tel.: Passy 81-04
Open 7 a. m. till 9 p. m.

GERMANY

BERLIN

Great Selection

all with Zeiss Lenses
Guarantee for Best Quality
Messter Optic-Photo
Leipziger Str. 110 Friedrich Str. 143
Potsdamer Platz
Joachimsthaler Str. 6
Entwickeln, Kopieren und künstlerisches Vergrössern billig und schnell

60
SPECIALTY STORES IN ONE

Department Store
N. ISRAEL
Berlin C2 • Spandauer Strasse – Königstrasse

NORDSEE
Deutschlands grösster Fischhändler Frische Fische, Räucherwaren, Fischkonserven
BERKAUFSSTELLEN:
Brunnenstr. 62, Reinickendorferstr. 47, Gotzkowskystr. 9, Tmplhf.: Berlinerstr. 124, Charlbg.: Reichsstr. 99, Schulstr. 13, Stegl.: Albrechtstr. 13A, Schlosstr. 23, Schmargdf.: Berkaerstr. 4, Wilmdf.: Berlinerstr. 38, Potsdam: Brandenburgerstr. 23, Nowawes: Priesterstrasse 73.
—FISHMONGERS—

Steglitzer Anzeiger
Berlin-Steglitz
fertigt preiswert gute Drucksachen an
undertakes good printing at moderate prices

Möbel-Kamerling
N Kastanienallee 56 Ecke Fehrbellinerstr.
Speise-, Schlaf-, Herrenzimmer, Küchen
Zurückgenommene Zimmer unter Preis
Polier-, Beiz- und Polstermöbel-Werkstätten
Cassaverkauf, auch Teilzahlung
—Furniture, also Suites—

LADIES' OUTFITTER
SPEZIALHAUS FÜR
DAMENKONFEKTION
GEORG MEYER
Schönhauser Allee 81-82
Hochb. Nordring u. Stadtb. Schönh. Allee
Gegründet 1907

Dainty Fancy Work, Speciality Tapestry
H. LANGENBECK Kleist Str. 26a

FEINE HANDARBEITEN
Spezialität Goblins

CANNED GOODS MILL PRODUCTS
FRANZ PFLUGMACHER
(Inh. Alfred Thieke)
Schöneberg Kolonnenstr. 48-49
Siemensstadt: Brunnenstr. 27
Tel.: G 1 Stephan 6413 u. Fraunhofer 2329
Konserven Mehl- u. Mühlenfabrikate

OLD ENGLAND
HERREN-AUSSTATTUNGEN
Spez.: Oberhemden
Berlin NW 7, Friedrichstr. 100
am Bahnhof Friedrichstrasse
Tel. A 6 Merkur 7723
MEN'S HOSIERY

English Club "Brighton"
Conversation *Diction*
Lectures Entertainments
every Thursday at 8 p. m. at "Deutsches Wirtshaus"
Berlin-Neukölln Bergstr. 136/7

GERMANY

BERLIN
(Continued)

A. Hefter
Gegr. 1853 Estab. 1853
PRIME MEAT and DELICATESSEN
Branches in every district
Feine Fleischwaren Stadtküche
Filialen in allen Stadtteilen
BERLIN, GERMANY

ART DEALERS
C. F. LEISINGER
Bln. W. 35 Lützowstr. 74
KUNSTGEGENSTÄNDE
STILMÖBEL ANTIQUITÄTEN

REMOVAL CONTRACTORS
MÖBELTRANSPORT
FERDINAND SCHILLING
Wilmersdorf, Prinzregentenstr. 43
Tel. H 6 Emser Platz 4127

Invisible Textile Repairs
KNÜPFTEPPICHE
für Garderobe Web- u. Kunstteppiche jeder Art
Anna Birkholz-Grabert
S. O. 16 Michaelkirchstr. 18
Tel. F 7 Jannowitz 4874

DRESDEN

GOWNS—COATS—COSTUMES
to Measure and Ready-Made
A. M. SCHUMANN
Moszinsky Str. 2/1
DAMENMODEN
Anfertigung und Fertigabteilung
Kleider/Mäntel/Kostüme

MAUE-MÜLLER
Tapeten
Linoleum—Stragula—Matten—Wall-paper

ESSLINGEN WTTBG.

LINGERIE—
Feine Wäsche
Spitzen, Handarbeitsdecken
reiche Auswahl
MATHILDE HAMMER
Bahnhofstr. 26

Lingerie
Fabrikation feiner Wäsche und Handarbeitsdecken
MATILDE HAMMER
Esslingen a/N. Bahnhofstr. 26

FRANKFURT a/M.

DEPARTMENT STORES
ALLES SCHÖNE
ALLES NEUE
in nur guten Qualitäten
finden Sie preiswert stets bei
SCHNEIDER
das neuzeitliche grosse Kaufhaus
Frankfurt a. M., Zeil, Ecke Stiftstrasse

HAMBURG

COAL *COKE*
PAUL LAMMERT
Heidenkampsweg 37
Tel. Sammelnummer B 4 Steintor 8841
Kohlen—Koks—Briketts
Zentralheizungskoks

LINGERIE
WILH. E. WILD
Neuerwall 50
SPEZIALHAUS
FÜR DAMENWÄSCHE
Taschentücher. Decken usw.

FISH
Smoked, marinated, canned and salted
Please call at our shop. Gr. Burstah 56
A. Wilthagen, G.m.b.H., Hamburg
SALMON and FISH SMOKERIES
(Established 1871)
Ask for Our Price-List

Möbelhaus Neckermann
Hamburg Grindelallee 1 *(near Dammtor)*
Tel. Hansa 7323
Complete Home Furnishing
Good style Best references
Free delivery and placing of furniture.

LAUNDRY, free delivery
MAX LÖHNER'S
Dampfwaschanstalt "Edelweiss"
Bramfelder Str. 112
Tel. B 8 2388 and B 8 2446
Linen by weight, also ironed

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
KARL ZASS & CO.
HERRENKONFEKTION
HAMBURG: Mönckbergstr. 31
BARMBECK: Hamburgerstr. 82
ALTONA: Schulterblatt 111
ALTONA: Reichenstr. 18

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKERS
MODERATE CHARGES
ANNA DEMANN
Erika Strasse 77 I
Anfertigung feiner Damenmoden
Mässige Preise

HANNOVER

Dress Material, Bedding, Linen
SIMON & WENTE
Grupenstr. 16/17 Tel. 24437
KLEIDERSTOFFE
BETTEN WÄSCHE
UNTERZEUGE STRÜMPFE

SHOEMAKERS
W. Tümmler
DER FACHMANN FÜR
SCHÖNE SCHUHE
BREITESTRASSE 11

KÖLN a/Rh.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ACCESSORIES
PHOTOHAUS SCHOLZ
Cöln - Deutz
Freiheit Nr. 102
Apparate sämtl. führenden Firmen
Gewissenhafte Ausführung von
Amateurarbeiten und Vergrösserungen

LEIPZIG

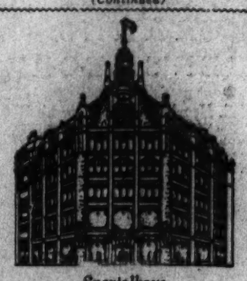
Seiden- u. Wollstoffe
Gardinen Dekorationen
u. s. w.
SONDER & CO.
Die GROSSEN Etagen m d
KLEINEN Preisen
LEIPZIG C. 1 Peterstr. 16
SILKS—WOOLLENS—CURTAINS

RESTAURANT
Altrenommierte Gaststätte
WEINHAUS KRAUSE
empfiehlt seinen preiswerten Mittag- und Abendtisch
Leipzig C 1. Dittrichring (
Telefon: 11810

Silks Velvets Woollens
SEIDENHAUS JACOBY
Leipzig C 1 Peterstr. 23
Führendes Spezialhaus
für Seide - Samt und Wolle

GERMANY

LEIPZIG
(Continued)



Spezialhaus
für Damen- und Kinder-Kleidung
Franz Ebert
Leipzig C 1, Thomaskirchhof 22
Ladies' and Children's Outfitters

Lace and Ribbons
ERSTES SPEZIALHAUS
für Modeneuheiten
Spitzer Bänder, Blumen, etc.
Alle modischen Neuheiten
E. SAXL, Peterstr. 5.
Tel. 11731

MAGDEBURG

Friedrich & Schröder
BREITER WEG 175/177
QUER-GEBÄUDE
Damenhüte
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT

Ladies' Outfitters
Wertheimer-Damen-Bekleidung
für alle die beste Entscheidung
Wertheimer's
IMMER GUT - NIE TEUER!

TILED STOVES
ÖFEN HERDE
ERNST GUNTERMANN
Töpfermeister
Walter Rathenau Str. 31 Tel. 21081
REPARATUREN *REINIGUNGEN*

PORCELAIN
Porzellan
Glas u. Geschenkartikel
CARL KOCH
Alte Ulrichstr. 11 Tel. 32876

Electric Washing Machines
Waschmaschinen—Wäscherollen—Wringer
R. OSTERROTH
Spez.: Elektrische Wasch-Maschinen
Magdeburg
Lüneburger Strasse 21
Fernsprecher 251 30
Fahrräder—Nähmaschinen

MÜNCHEN

Interior Painting of Homes and Churches
H. NEURURER
Werkstätte für Zimmer-, Bau- und Kirchenmalerei Vergoldung Schriften Schleiflack / Anstrich
Kaulbachstr. 68. Tel. 35343

NÜRNBERG

BLUMEN und ARRANGEMENTS
OSKAR OBST
KÖNIGSTR. 69
Ich bin Mitglied der Fleurop und der Florist Telegraphic Delivery Association

SCHWEIDNITZ i. Schl.

PLUMBERS
MAX BEYER
Kupferschmiedestr. 15
Bade- u. sanitäre Anlagen. Waschtoiletten
Reparaturen Baukiempnerei
Haus- und Küchengeräte

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

DRUKKERIJ
(Printer)
M. J. PORTIELJE
General Advertising Office
All Printing
249 SPUISTRAAT Phone 43650

Alida Gakenholz-Hügel
Piano-Leerares
(Teacher of Piano)
Diploma K. N. T. V.
Valeriusstraat 201, Zuid

ROTTERDAM

THE DRAPERY SHOP
MISS ROEST
W. van Zurlenstraat 1
Household linen. Baby outfits. Gloves, Stockings, Socks. Underwear for every climate and season.

THE HAGUE

L. A. VAN TOUR, SCHILDER
Huis en decoratie
Anna Paulownastraat 54
's-Gravenhage telefoon 33 05 75
Painter and Decorator
DRIEMAAL BEKROOND
in binnen en buitenland met hoogste onderscheidingen
Steeds gaarne tot Uwen dienst

H. BONEFAAS PLEIN 18
BATAVIA BANDOENG
Outfits for India and Holland; Woollen Underwear; Flannel Nightdresses and Pyjamas; Sheets, Pillowcases, Towels, Teacloths, etc. Bathmats, Handkerchiefs, Table Cloths.

MAISON "AU CAMELIA"
ROBES—COATS—FURS
Lange Voorhout 50 52
The Hague Phone 110613

BLOEMENMAGAZYN
FLOWERSHOP, L. Bekker
Groot Hertoginnelaan 113
Hoek Valeriusstraat
Tel. 337126 Post Giro 48511

ITALY

FLORENCE

OLD ENGLAND STORES
6 Via Vecchietti
English and American Groceries
Chilprufe Hosiery
Flannels, Stockings and Socks
Sports Outfits, etc.

ITALY
(Continued)

FLORENCE

The Finest
Bread, Buns, Biscuits and Cakes
to be had at
BALBONI and MULLERS
Electric Machine Bakery
8 Via Vigna Nuova

NORWAY

OSLO

ASTRID SANDMO
Valkyrie gt. 17, Oslo
Telephone 63547

Perfumery Vademecum
THE EGYPTIAN CREAM AND POWDER
Two wonderful preparations based on an ancient recipe found in Egypt and attributed to Queen Cleopatra.

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

SALON COIFFURE
15 STUREPLAN 15.
First Floor Tel. (1) 16211
MODERATE PRICES
Real permanent waving from 15 kronar
BUSINESS HOURS 9-12, 1-7

Gamla Finska Linnemagasinet
Highest qualities of Linen Goods from Finnish and Swedish Mills.
Drottninggatan 38. Tel. N. 18558

Just Your Taste!
You will find a smart jersey or the latest material for a dress or suit at
Wennerströms
Drottningg. 43 och 45

IF YOU are to buy pearls, jewelry, gold, silver and plate, don't omit to call at my shop. Refer to this paper and you will get the best possible at the best price.
H. MOBERG
JEWELLER
KORNHAMNSTORG 49

Lagerson's
SHOE STORE
Established in 1874
KUNGSGATAN 4, Centrums Ljusgård
NORRTULLSGATAN 17, STOCKHOLM

MIMOSA
FLORISTS
3 NORRLANDSGATAN 3
Recommend their artistic floral work
Tel. 11 70 92

A. B. FÄRSAFFÄREN
Speciality Shop for
MINCED FISH and MINCED MEAT
(Fiskfärs and Köttfärs)
Torsgatan 39 Tel. V. 659

Carpets Curtains Tapestries
Myrstedts
Matthörna
Stockholm
Kungsgatan
5

WIENERSKOATELIE
RUNEBERG
Runebergsgatan 10
executes orders for turn shoes (vändsydda)
Repairs. *Speciality:* Turn Shoes.
We fetch and deliver the shoes
TEL. NORR. 14784

PERSSONS
YARNS
Sturegatan 4; Kungsgatan 77
Karlbergsvägen 10

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
BOLLWERK 15, 3-6 p. m. daily

Locksmith and Mechanical Workshop
F. HIRSCHI
Specialities: Repairing and sharpening lawn mowers.
Small basket shopping cart "Piccolo"
STALDEN 36 Tel. 33.653

M. ZEENDER
WAISENHAUSPLATZ 6, 1 ST.
Modern Wool and Silk Materials
Inexpensive Silk Remnants for Needlework
Lampshades, Ties, Bags

Splendide
Confiserie Tea Room
CHRISTOFFELGASSE
Open Tuesday and Thursday Evening

TICKETS
FOR ALL COUNTRIES
Sleeping cars. Air Lines. Hotel accommodation. Travel insurance. Exchange.
TOURIST OFFICE ASCO
A. Schulthess & Co.
Berne, opposite Railway Station.
Brance office at Thun, near Railway Station

BERNE *Where to eat?*
At the
Vegetarian Restaurant
RYFFLIHOF, NEUENGASSE 30, 1ST FLOOR
A. NUSSBAUM
(1 minute from the station)

GAFFNER & CIE
Spitalgasse 23
First Class Butchers
Charcuterie fine

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

Wool, Silk and Cottons
Materials of the Best Quality
Modern designs
for Ladies and Gentlemen
CHR. Rüfenacht
Spitalgasse 17

BERGER-STALDER
Au Départ
Bern. Spitalgasse 33.
The House for Fine Leather Goods and Travelling Requisites
REPAIRS

Famous Old Confectionery Shop:
Oppliger & Frauchiger
and biggest Tea-Room in Bernue near the place of Parliament.
"Bäreck"

First Class
American Radios
Music House
MULLER & SCHADE
Founded 1850 Spitalgasse 20
Records and Apparatus

Pappan
BERN ZEITGLOCKENLAUBE 6
Ladies' Costumes, Frocks and Underwear
LADIES' COATS
CHILDREN'S DRESSES

FIRST CLASS
MILLINERY
Volkmann-Reinhard
Schwanengasse 4, Berne

Marie Christen
EXCELLENT STOCKINGS
BERN—MARKTGASSE 52

MEYER-MULLER COMPANY Ltd.
Berne - Zurich
THE HOUSE FOR CARPETS AND LINOLEUM

Gentlemen's Outfitters
Zwygart
Bern
Kramgasse 55
First Class Goods
Shirts, Ties, Hosiery, Gloves
Large assortment of Underwear

BERNER MOLKEREI
MOSER & KOCH
Milk, Cream, Cheese
Table Butter, Cooking Butter
Prompt delivery into the house.
Engehaldenstrasse 8 Tel. 22.325

FRANZ ROHRER
UPHOLSTERER TAPEZIERER
PAPIERMÜHLE
Upholstering of new furniture and beds
Windowshades and Curtains made to order.
Also repairing.
Work done at customer's homes if desired.
Tel. 48.141

GROCERY SHOP
MORITZ ABEREGG
Schauplatzgasse 35
Dessert Fruit—Lindt and Sprüngli and Peter-Cailler Kohler Chocolates.

Bakery-Confectionery
G. RIESEN-LOOSLY
SPECIALITIES:
BUTTERZUEPFEN
BUTTERSTENGELI, ZWIEBACH
Delivery to your house. Tel. 23 547

BUY YOUR FLOWERS
in Switzerland
at Geschwister Ehrhardt
9 BUBENBERGPLATZ

TÜRLER
First Class Watchmaker
Marktgasse 27

E. HELLER-SICKERT
(formerly G. Maumary)
Münzgraben 4, near Palace Bellevue
Gloves, Stockings, Ties
Scarves

Dainty Fancy Work
Specialty Tapestry
M. SÄGESSER
Kornhausplatz 7
Feine Handarbeiten

Flower Shop
MINA LERGIER
Ryffligässchen 8. Tel. 23,405

BIEL

THE QUALITY HOUSE
LÖFFLER & CIE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Apparel
Mass Atelier
High Quality, moderately priced

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA

MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 28 445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
16 RUE DU MONT BLANC

AU MOLARD
WEBER
CLOAKS DRESSES
LAINAGES SOIRIES
FORTA SILK
Rayon Special d'Ameublements

WATCHMAKER
Repairs to All Types of Watches
J. AUBERT 6 Rue Carteret
Tel. 27,383

Quality Groceries and Drugstore
English and American Products
CH. LECLERC & GORIN S. A.
Rue de Rive 8

ENSEIGNMENT
French—German—English
by Mlle. Jeanmonod
22 Rue de la Confederation - 1^er esc. 1^er etage
Demander Prospectus - S'adresser aussi après-midi ou le soir (mercredi et samedi exceptés).

FINAZ
CONFECTIONERY
ICE CREAM
6 RUE BONIVARD
(Beside the English Church) Tel. 28.333

LEÇONS D'ANGLAIS
Particulières et Cours
CONVERSATION
(English Lessons)
Mrs. Dunant (Hemans)
Tel. 42.181 2 bis Rue Saint Leger

FLOWERS
A LA REINE-MARGUERITE
M. Novel 14 Rue de Lausanne
Tel. 28.885 *(Hotel des Familles)*

LAUSANNE

M. Steiger & Cie
Lausanne Rue Françoise
Everything for the Home
Agencies for MAPPIN & WEBB and WEDGWOOD

LAUSANNE
8 Rue de Bourg
Ladies' Hose
Knitted Sports Garments
Underwear: Novelties
Specialities
Faillettaz S.A.

COAL WOOD CAZOIL
JN. PACHE & RUCHONNET
Boulevard de Grancy 15
Tel. 22.907—22.908
Lausanne and Renens depot de commandes: Magasin Caprez, Place St. Francois. PULLY. Epicerie Pache-Jaton Avenue du Tirage

Printing Establishment
de la Palud
E. DUCOMMUN
PALUD 11 Tel. 25.380

For Everything Concerning
ELECTRICAL WORK
Apply to
H. KAPPELER
5 Rue Pepinet, 2 Grand Pont
House founded in 1898

NEUCHATEL—Vauseyon

TEA-ROOM
C. GEISER
Laiterie des Draizes, S. A.
Service a domicile. Tel. 18.29
Se trouve sur la place les jours de Marche

RHEINECK

Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Ready-Made Clothing
A. ZWEIDLER-BÄNZIGER

ST. GALLEN

CARPETS
LINOLEUM
COVERS
Large assortments
E. Kietz
POSISTR. 17 ST. GALLEN

HANS AMMANN
COMESTIBLES
Speciality Shop for
POULTRY, FISH AND GAME
Neugasse 46. Tel. 171

THUN

BAKERY KÖNITZER
Tea Room — Kaffeestube
Freienhofgasse 15

VEVEY

Antiques
Silver and Gold Articles
C. DICK, S.A.
Tel. 133. 2 Rue du Centre
Fabrication *Repairs*

ZURICH

PARFUMERIE SCHINDLER
Paradeplatz
PERFUMES AND TOILET ARTICLES of first-class makes
Everything for Beauty Culture
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FIRST-CLASS HAIRDRESSER

SEE NEXT PAGE

Europe, Africa, Australia, New Zealand

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH
(Continued)

ANNA AMSLER
Corsets
Rathausbrücke, Zürich 1

GUST. MULLER'S ERBEN
POSTSTRASSE 8
Mercerie—Nouveautés

KLARA MUELLER
MERCERIE
Kreuzplatz 20 Zurich 7
Wool for every need, thread, Hosiery, Gloves, Novelties, Ties. Large assortment of Bébé articles.

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Cleghorns
South Africa Popular Stores

Cape Town, ADDERLEY ST. — Here we have over 50 depts. under one roof. P. O. Box 67
Durban, WEST STREET — The shopping centre for all Fashions and Fabrics. P. O. Box 1035

When in Cape Town visit CLEGHORNS CAFE
THE MOST POPULAR RENDEZVOUS for style leadership and supreme value. See Cleghorns Autumn fashions.

Pt. Elizabeth, MAIN STREET — Every need is catered for at this branch including a café. P. O. Box 365
Johannesburg — Trading as Blinman Holwill & Islip, ELOFF STREET, The Rand's Leading Fashion Centre. P. O. Box 3304

Middlemost & Co. Ltd.
Complete Ladies' Outfitters
32 and 34 St. George's St., CAPE TOWN
All remaining SUMMER GOODS greatly reduced in price
New Winter Goods Showing Shortly
Telephone 28 — Telegrams: "WINGMOST"
P. O. Box 402
Phone 666 Woodstock — Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St., Woodstock

The Model
Quality + Service — Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

A. F. HONEYMAN
Merchant Tailor
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor mades to measure.
16 Church Street — Telephone 2360 Cen.

The Atlas Printing Works (PTY.) LTD.
Commercial and Fine Colour Printers
15 BUITENGRACHT STREET
Phone Cen. 4004, Cape Town, Box 868

LEDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns and dainty Underwear go to LEDOR, 2nd floor, Remington Building, 96 George St. Tel. Cen. 6033
P. S.—We renovate and remodel Hats and Frocks to look like new at very reasonable prices.

G. H. FAIREY
Grocery and Provision Merchant
Hardware, Drapery, Stationery, etc.
c/r Station Road and 2nd Avenue
KENILWORTH
Telephone 1184 Claremont
Daily deliveries, Mowbray to Plumstead

Young's Provision Stores (Prop.) LTD.
EXPERT GROCERS
58 PLEIN ST. — Phone 1882 Cen.
Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs.
POST TOASTIES

For Life, Fire, Motor, Marine and every class of
INSURANCE
LONDON & SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED
106/110 St. George's Street Tel. Cen. 5555
The Northern Assurance Co., Ltd.

DURBAN

THE IDEAL STORE
Groceries and Provisions
(Opposite Borough Market)
237 Pine Street — Telephone 1520
We Stock Euzol Manufacturing Company's Products

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear.
Right up to date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376 WEST ST. — Phone 1932

FLORIDA ROAD STORES
HOLDEN & CO.
High-Class Grocers and Provision Merchants.
279 Florida Rd. Tel. Stam. 3887 and 3890

BATTERY SERVICE Fuller AGENT
S. R. SMITH & COMPANY
Battery Charging and Car Electrical Repairs
52 Aliwal St. Phone 3236 Tel. Add. Smithboat

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited
NATAL
1 and 2 Anglo-African House Smith street DURBAN
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

EAST LONDON

Jerrys
NETHERLANDS BANK BDGS OXFORD STREET, EAST LONDON
GOWNS and MILLINERY
PHONE 1491

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG

Ward & Salmons
for VALUE in
MEN'S WEAR
BOYS' WEAR
SPORTS GOODS
Footwear, Bags and Trunks
Corner Eloff and President Streets
Box 1036, Johannesburg Phones 7491/3
Also at KRUGERSDORP, GERMISTON and BENONI

MARIE LYNCH & CO.
Ladies' Costumiers and Outfitters
Carlton Hotel Buildings
P. O. BOX 2632 — ELOFF STREET

Better Value in Footwear
Our Boots and Shoes are offered to you at prices which ensure a big saving every time you purchase a pair at our Store.
Only Address:
SLATER, JONES & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Sacke's Buildings, 25 JOUBERT STREET

INSURANCE
of all kinds
See L. FRANCK, P. O. Box 337
Phone 33-4622
6, Midland House, Fox and Rissik Sts.

"DERA"
Ladies' Hairdressers
72a, Kerk St., opp. Public Library
also Incorporating "JUNE"
60, VON BRANDIS STREET

TRANSVAAL CO-OPERATIVE EGG CIRCLE LTD.
For Guaranteed New Laid Eggs
Every egg tested and guaranteed perfect. Write or call. 6 de Villiers Street. Phone 33-6007. P. O. Box 7191.

W. J. BAKER & Co. Ltd.
The Leading Tailors
Where prices are low and quality high
Outfitting Dept. at 72 Market Street
Mosley Buildings, opposite G. P. O. President Street and Branches

NEW-YORK STEAM LAUNDRY Ltd.
Cleaners and Dyers
P. O. Box 6037 — Phone Jeppe 363

FAIRHAVEN
"A Quiet Place of Residence"
7 minutes from centre of city.
Our car meets guests on request.
Delightful Gardens, Tennis, Garages.
Charlton Terrace — Phone 00165 Central

ALEC BURDEN, A.R.SAN.I.
Sanitary Engineer, General Plumber, Drainer and Gas Fitter
Hot Water Installations
103, CLAIM STREET, Cor. KOTZE STREET
PHONE 44-2022

DORIN
French Milliners
Phone Cent. 56. — 100 Eloff St.

Virginia Milk Farm
For Better Milk
S. DYER
P. O. Turffontein — Phone Turf 377

The Transvaal Graphite Co.
(Margaret & Ethel Hudson)
Foundry Plumbago and Coal Powder
Pipe and Flange Joint Compound
"Murrella" Boiler Composition
Graphite for Granolithic, Paint, etc.
Consult us re Grinding Requirements
234 ANDERSON ST. — Phone Cent. 2560

The Model Printing Co.
High-Class Printers and Stationers
Commercial Printing and Poster Work our Speciality.
P. O. BOX 209 — TELEPHONE 108

PIETERMARITZBURG

IRELANDS
Ireland & Co. Ltd., Maritzburg
Gloves, Hosiery, Neckwear, Frocks, Lingerie, Choice Millinery, Footwear, Gentlemen's and Boys' Outfitters and Hatters.
P. O. BOX 152 — MARITZBURG

SOWDENS
SERVICE DEPT.
Expert Cleaning and Dyeing
Men's Suits Cleaned 3/9
P. O. BOX 177 — MARITZBURG

READ HOME BOOKS
TARBOTON & BRIDGETT
Specialists in Legal Stationery
Printers and Booksellers
227 CHURCH STREET
Phone 3189

ASK YOUR GROCERS FOR:—
EUZOL *MADE IN DURBAN*
Floor Polish
Cloudy Ammonia
Salad and Cooking Oil
Sheep Dip
Sheep Marking Oil
Motor Car Polish
Manufacturer's Agent:—W. BATTING
Box 2378, DURban

VEREENIGING

Bovey Court Residential Home
Terms per day, week, or month on application.
Under personal supervision of Mrs. M. W. CONEY. Phone 00196
Smuts or Livingston Avenue

AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

RESIDENTIAL
The Grand
HINDLEY ST. TEL. 594
All home comforts
Close Tram "Train-Milk Streets

BRISBANE

Building Contractor
R. CLEMENTS
"CRAIGNEUK," Water St. East,
SOUTH BRISBANE
Estimates given for Building, Alterations and Additions. Workmanship Guaranteed

AUSTRALIA

BRISBANE
(Continued)

Overells
(PTY.) LIMITED
One of Queensland's Leading Department Stores
OVERELLS (PTY.) LTD.
The Valley - BRISBANE

ALEXANDERS Ltd.
BRISBANE (Q)
ODOURLESS Dry Cleaners, Dyers and Men's Laundry Services
Receiving depots, Adelaide Street (Opp. Finney's)
Queen Street (Old Town Hall)
Valley (Crease's Corner)
Phone B-2606

M. G. ROSE
Art Florist, Seedsman and Nurseryman
GEORGE ST. (next Trittons)
WICKHAM S. VALLEY (Nr. Fox and Gibons)
BRISBANE
Phones: City B6674 — Nursery M6427
Nursery, Melton Road, Northgate

The Premier Sandwich Service
73 Elizabeth St., opp. Barry and Roberts
BRISBANE — Phone B8863
Sandwiches 4d. per round, cut fresh as ordered. Home made cakes. Delightfully tasty lunches delivered at your office. Picnic Parties, Dances, etc., catered for. Mixed sandwiches, 7/6 per 100.

G. & B. BRANDON
Brisbane's High Class Boot Repairers
Give Satisfaction to Every Customer
Same Day Service. 68 Elizabeth St.
Next Johnson's Sports Depot. Queen St.
Victory Chambers, opp. Anzac Square
Adelaide St.—Phone B5457

F. TRITTON Ltd.
House Furnishers
260 GEORGE ST., BRISBANE
One of Brisbane's Leading Houses for Furniture, Carpets and Linoleums

C. S. G. Cash and Carry Stores
DEAN ST., Toowong
Phone Toowong 90
EDWARD ST., City (nr. Elizabeth St.)
Phone B7146
Free delivery all suburbs

FROCKS Made to Order from 21/-
Ladies' Own Material Cut and Tacked
MRS. J. H. SCOTT, 5 Brisbane Arcade
BRISBANE — Phone B6650

QUEENSLANDERS
place your insurance with
BRITISH TRADER'S INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Equitable Life Buildings, Queen Street
A. FRANK ISLEY, *Manager*, Brisbane

MELBOURNE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Central 4746, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
70 BOURKE STREET

The Wentworth
COLLINS STREET C1
Opposite Town Hall
Theatre and Wedding Parties
Dances
Open every day till Midnight and on Sundays till 9:30
TELEPHONE F5969

TRAVEL
by sea, road, rail or air IS OUR BUSINESS.
Unbiased advice and information is offered you by experts on any and every kind of travel. NO BOOKING FEE CHARGED.
Australian and Overseas Travel Service, Pty. Ltd.
334 Collins St., Melbourne, or 135 Pitt St., Sydney, and Australia House, London

DRESSMAKER OF QUALITY
MARTHA DOWER
"THE AGE" CHAMBERS
239 COLLINS ST. C 1
TEL. CENT. 8254

GARDEN LOVERS
THE BEST SEEDLINGS SEEDS, PLANTS, BULBS, etc.
ASSOCIATED NURSERIES Pty. Ltd.
82 SWANSTON ST., MELB. — F-8415
Practical advice and Service with a Smile

RAINER'S BEDDING
Phone F4258 — *"BEST FOR REST"*
Durable, Economical All Types
English, American and Continental Bedding
Bedding Remade. Same Day Service
18 CENTRE COURT — CENTREWAY

Tel. C. 11439
Illustrated Typing
A development of the public Typiste's Service to the Business Community
Also General Typing MSS Copied, Duplicating
MISS E. M. TAPNER
20 Queen St., Melbourne

ELECTRICIAN
-C.E.APPLEBY
POWER AND LIGHTING...
.....INSTALLATIONS
ESTIMATES GIVEN
71 LEICESTER ST. PRESTON-JW 2403

COOPER'S
Sports Wear — 381 Burke Road
Evening Frocks — CAMBERWELL
Millinery — W 3704

Regency Café
GOOD FOOD—GOOD SERVICE
Home Cooking—Reasonable Cost
Telephone F 6781
CLYDE WAY, 130 ELIZABETH ST.
MELBOURNE C. 1 (Opp. State Sav. Bank)

BEACH BROS.
FLORISTS AND SEEDSMEN
Phone Haw. 3451 at all hours
Art Floral Work
All garden requisites
522 BURKE ROAD — CAMBERWELL

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

MRS. E. WILLIAMS
MILLINERY
RENOVATING
SPOKE STITCHING
2d a yard
Room 8 Floor 6 Nicholas Bldgs. C1

Miss G.V. Ansett
Marcelene Beauty Shoppe
Prospect Hill Rd. (2 doors from Burke Road Camberwell) — Phone W3779

NEW ZEALAND

CHRISTCHURCH

THE CAKE KITCHEN
HOME MADE CHOCOLATES CANDIES AND NOVELTIES
755A COLOMBO STREET

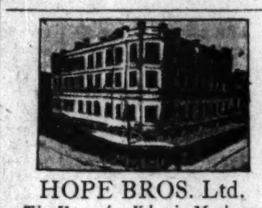
KINCAIDS LTD.
FAMILY GROCERS and BACON CURERS
REX POLISHES
We will call for and deliver your orders. Mail Order business specially catered for. New Price List on application.
693 COLOMBO STREET — Tel. 30-865

ELLIS & CO.
TAILORS for LADIES and GENTLEMEN
THE TRIANGLE
277 HIGH ST. CHRISTCHURCH

IAN BANKS
MEN'S OUTFITTER
GOUGH'S BLDG., 268 HIGH ST.
CHRISTCHURCH

WELLINGTON

IN THE LEAD
for Fashion Goods
Furnishings and Household Drapery Values
DIC QUALITY
LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON



HOPE BROS. Ltd.
The House for Value in Men's and Boys' Outfitting
83-85 CUBA STREET — Phone 22.686

MACDUFFS Ltd.
80 Cuba Street and Corner Cuba and Vivian Street, Wellington; also 109 Cashel Street, Christchurch
The noted lowpriced stores with the high quality goods. Crockery, Glassware, Enamelware, Tinware, Aluminumware, Household Hardware. Toilet Requisites Stationery and Fancy Goods.

SCOULLARS FOR SERVICE
THE SCOULLAR CO LTD. WELLINGTON
For Furniture That Is Better

Ferguson & Osborn Ltd.
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS
PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS
Specialists in Colour Printing and Lithography
202 LAMBTON QUAY — WELLINGTON

E. C. Russell & Coy.
High Class Grocers
Green Grocers, Florists, etc.
241 CUBA STREET, WELLINGTON

Electric House Wiring
Lamp shades and standards
Radio and Electrical repairs
G. G. MacQUARRIE
69 WILLIS ST., WELLINGTON, N. Z.

"PHYLISS EARLE BEAUTY SHOPPE"
Hair Dressing in All Its Branches
McDonald Permanent Waving
JAMES SMITH, Ltd.
WELLINGTON

The Rees-Jones Shoe Co Limited
Arch Preserver Shoes
The I & G Building
Lambton Quay — Phone 42.597

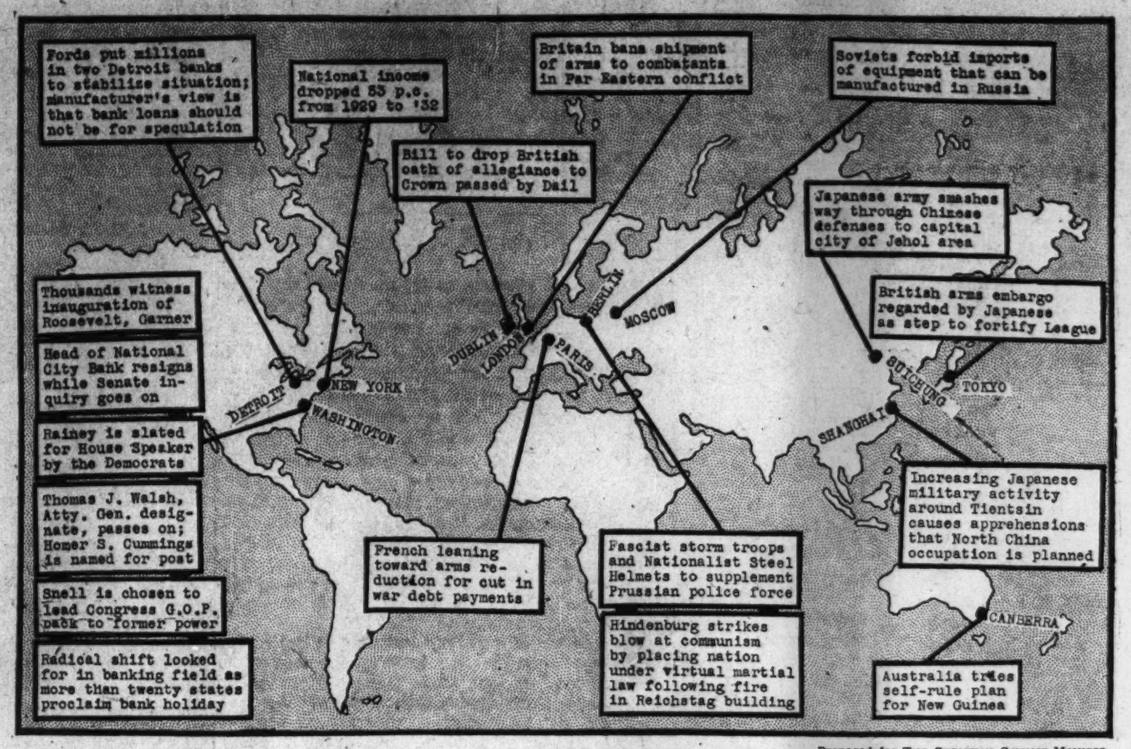
J. KNOX GRAHAM
MERCHANT TAILOR
Harcourts Chambers
Cor. Lambton Quay and Panama St.
Wellington — Phone 42.598

G	A	N	N	E	T	T	M	O	N	T	A	N	A	
M	S	E	E	N	E	R	A	E	R	I	E	S	Y	
C	O	O	L	O	F	A	I	T	H	F	U	L	B	E
H	E	R	L	E	T	P	M	A	E	S	O	L		
E	R	O	S		O		S		S		R	O	L	L
U	S	M	E		S	T	A	L	E		N	O	R	O
W	H	E	E		W	Y	O	M	I	N	G		C	R	O	W
O		B	E	D		S	C	O	T	T		S	K	I	S
M	E	A	T		M	K		S		C		Y	E	T	T
I	C	Y		M	A	P		U		B	A	A		R	I	O
N	U		N	O	R	T	H	P	L	A	T	T	E		E	N
K		N	E	T	S		O		E		S	I	G	H		S
U	T	A	H		R	O	D	E	O		C	O	A	L		

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor
Solution of Yesterday's Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle No. 8.

Daily Features

World News of the Week at a Glance


Fords put millions in two Detroit banks to stabilize situation; manufacturer's view is that bank loans should not be for speculation
National income dropped 53 p.c. from 1929 to '32
Britain bans shipment of arms to combatants in Far Eastern conflict
Soviets forbid imports of equipment that can be manufactured in Russia
Bill to drop British oath of allegiance to Crown passed by Dail
Japanese army smashes way through Chinese defenses to capital city of Jehol area
British arms embargo regarded by Japanese as step to fortify League
Thousands witness inauguration of Roosevelt, Garner
Head of National City Bank resigns while Senate inquiry goes on
Rainey is slated for House Speaker by the Democrats
Thomas J. Walsh, Atty. Gen. designate, passes on; Homer S. Cummings is named for post
Snell is chosen to lead Congress G.O.P. back to former power
Radical shift looked for in banking field as more than twenty states proclaim bank holiday
French leaning toward arms reduction for cut in war debt payments
Fascist storm troops and Nationalist Steel Helmets to supplement Prussian police force
Hindenburg strikes blow at communism by placing nation under virtual martial law following fire in Reichstag building
Increasing Japanese military activity around Tientsin causes apprehensions that North China occupation is planned
Australia tries self-rule plan for New Guinea
DETROIT
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
DUBLIN
LONDON
BERLIN
PARIS
MOSCOW
SHANGHAI
SUIFENHO
TOKYO
CANBERRA

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

All Nature

Red Squirrel

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WE HEAR much about the wisdom of Mr. Scroggins and the other gray squirrels, but little about their red cousin, the pine squirrel, red squirrel, or chickaree. But just as we know on which side of our bread the butter lies, so every red squirrel knows just where the kernel of a nut lies and proceeds to bite into it with such expertness as to strike the kernel broadside. Let anyone inspect a butternut and see whether he could duplicate this feat of knowing just where to crack it in order to strike the meat.

The red squirrel is industrious, too. A single pair will often gather and store over a bushel and a half of hickory nuts. A chickaree seems not to have the memory of his cousin for locating the nuts after they have once been hidden, so he must store more. However, neither of these nut experts uses all of its stores, and those hidden on the ground and in fertile places, sprout as young trees when spring arrives—and thus the squirrels help the nut trees distribute their seeds.

It would be unusual to find a strip of woods between Labrador and Panama in which there were no red squirrels, for they have staked out claims all over this territory. In summer they wear yellow red, in winter a chestnut red. They are about 12 inches in length, their tails being about as long as their bodies.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

64

What do you think of this for grammatical errors"? said the door man drawing attention to the reviewer's account of the show in which he said: "After pulling a lot of funny stuff the vaudaville artist then joined with the others in a typical dance characteristic of the Russians".

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: At a self-service garage in Nebraska a customer can repair his own car "with advice of experienced mechanics." In ordinary garages the work is frequently done by experienced mechanics with advice of the lady in the back seat.

Punch: A writer declares that few poets look like poets nowadays. And not very many write like them either.

Duluth Herald: Originality—Not profiting by the mistakes of others because you prefer to make your own.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S

Quotation for Today

IF THOU art the master of thy gold, thou doest with it what is good; if the slave of it, it doeth with thee what is evil.
—AUGUSTINE.

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Bases (Miss E. E., who inquires the pronunciation of this word in "There are not two bases of being, matter and mind")—The word here is the plural of "basis," and is pronounced *bay'-seez* (long *a*, *ee* as in feet). Note that a "base" is a tangible foundation (a pyramid has a base); a doctrine has a figurative foundation, a "basis."

Hosea—*Ho-ze'-a* (*o* as in obey, *e* as in key, *a* as in sofa).

Joses—Preferably *Jo'-seez* (*o* as in old, *ee* as in feet).

Shewed—The first *e* is sounded as long *o*.

Saith—*Seth* (short *e*).

Ankylosed—"Grown together" or "made stiff." Pronounced *ang'-kih-losted* (*a* and *i* short, *o* long).

Temporal—Not *temperul*; sound it *tem'-po-ral* (*e* short, *o* as in obey, *a* as in account).

"Faith is the substance" (Hebrew 11: 1)—The Cranmer (1539) and Tyndale (1534) versions virtually agree on the following rendering of the verse: "Fayth is a sure confydence of thynges, whych are hoped for, and a certayntie of thynges which are not sene." The Geneva (1557) version has it: "Fayth is that, which causeth those things to appeare in deed which are hoped for, and sheweth euidently the things which are not sene." Weymouth translates it: "Now faith is a well-grounded assurance of that for which we hope, and a conviction of the reality of things which we do not see."

"Israel also came into Egypt; and Jacob sojourned in the land of Ham" (Psalms 105: 23)—As "Israel" and "Jacob" are identical (Genesis 32: 28), so are "Egypt" and "the land of Ham" (a rather simple deduction from verses 26, 27). Note, too, that the Hebrew *Mizraim* is translated "Egypt" in the Old Testament, and "Mizraim" was a son of Ham (Genesis 10: 6).

"There is none else" (Isaiah 45: 5, 22)—In the original, the statement is even wider than this. The Hebrew *en oth* means literally "there-is-not besides"; hence it can mean not only "there is no-one else," but "there is nothing else."

"God doeth it, that men should fear before him" (Ecclesiastes 3: 14)—The Hebrew word *Yare* is often used in the sense of "awe" or "reverence," implying respect, rather than terror. The above verse is translated as follows in Brown, Driver, Briggs's "Hebrew Lexicon": "God doeth it that we should stand in awe before him." (Cf. Moffatt's "God orders things that men may stand in awe of him.")

"Godhead" (Romans 1: 20)—This is the only place in the New Testament where this particular Greek word, *theiotes*, occurs; but we learn from the papyri that it was used in the sense of "divinity" or "divine nature." (Cf. Moulton and Milligan: "Vocabulary of the Greek New Testament.")

"Take no thought" (Matthew 6: 31, 34)—The Greek words, *me merimnesete*, may be literally translated, "do not be over anxious" or "do not worry." It is interesting that this meaning is constantly found in the papyrus letters and documents of the first few centuries, which are written in the same type of Greek as our New Testament.

"An understanding heart" (I Kings 3: 9)—Literally "a hearing heart" (*lev shomea*), as also in verse 12.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Well, I finally had a chance today to show the Boss the door-closing trick that ol' Togo taught me—
He seemed to like it, too, because he called his mother and had me do it for her—
But oh, Boy! I soon found that I had started something—He tried to teach me a lot of new tricks—
And they were not half as easy or interesting as closing doors—
Which just goes to show what happens to a fellow when he tries to show off too much—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Friends Indeed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Beverly Hills, Calif.

A WIDOW found it necessary to leave the large, comfortable homestead. Many endearing associations and memories did not tend to lighten her burdens as she and her three little boys drove to the small house which they were to call home.

Amid the confusion of the movers depositing furniture and boxes, a line of friends walked in. Each one, bearing a package, had a letter of the alphabet conspicuously pinned on her bosom. They formed a circle around the mother and she was asked to read the words which the letters spelled.

She read, "I record only the sunny hours."

The sunshine bearers deposited their bundles, and the little family found itself with wholesome delicacies for a number of days. Grief and heaviness faded in the presence of that friendship.

In Lighter Vein

Ready With Answer

The teacher was trying to give her young pupils an illustration of the word "perseverance."

"What is it," she said, "that carried a man along rough roads and smooth roads, up the hills and down the hills, across the valley and through the pass, through the mighty jungle, swamps, deserts and raging torrents, across the sun-drenched veldt and the wind-swept plain?"

There was a long silence, and presently little Freddie, whose father owns a local garage, rose to his feet.

"Please, teacher," he said, knowingly, "there isn't such a car!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Too Fast

Three-year-old chubby Jennie went down town with Auntie. After seeing the toys and shopping, they started home, three blocks away. Presently Auntie heard a puffing and blowing at her side, and, realizing she was walking too fast for little Jennie, said, "Jennie, am I walking too fast for you?"

Jennie replied between puffs: "No, Auntie, you are not walkin' too fas' for me, but I'm walkin' too fas' for my own se'f."

Coolidge's Ready Answer

One February afternoon, while Calvin Coolidge was President, a caller at his office expressed indignation over a critical biography of George Washington, just published. The caller asked Coolidge what he thought of such treatment of Washington. The President looked out of the window toward the tall, white shaft of the Washington monument.

"I see his monument is still there," he replied.—*Capper's Weekly.*

Calling the Orders

First Customer: "Waiter, bring me a plate of hash."

Waiter (calling back to the kitchen): "Gentleman wants to take a chance!"

Second Customer: "Waiter, I'll take the same."

Waiter (calling back to the same kitchen): "Another sport!"—*Mentor.*

Not Guilty!

Employer: "Is it true that when the clock strikes six you put down your pen and leave the office, even if you are in the middle of a word?"

Clerk: "Certainly not, sir! When it gets near six I never begin the word at all!"—*Shrewsbury Chronicle.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1933

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Forward!

RARELY has an American President carried to his inaugural so great a hope as does Franklin Roosevelt. Economic distress has struck the United States a more staggering blow than it has known probably since the Civil War. The cry is for relief, and it is now no plea of one industry or one section, but of every industry, every section. And the people look to the President to be as much the Commander-in-Chief in the fight against depression as he would be in a war.

And they are ready to rally around him. They wait only for his command—and to be sure that he can command. If he will but lead with boldness and assurance, the country will get behind him. Mr. Roosevelt has been best known as an amiable harmonizer. That ability is needed. But even more today, firmness and resolution are required. If the President shows that he knows where he is going in his first official steps, there will be no lack of followers. Just now a positive sense of direction promises to be the best harmonizer.

In recent weeks Mr. Roosevelt has indicated strongly that he intends to lead. Much of the indefiniteness of program which was necessary perhaps in the campaign has been discarded. Early in December the President took virtual command of Congress, and he has not hesitated to give direction to foreign and domestic policy.

One of the first official opportunities Mr. Roosevelt will have to exhibit the boldness which the times demand will be in efforts to reduce federal expenditures. By halting congressional endeavors to enact a sales tax he has made drastic economy doubly imperative. Congress has granted him wide powers for reorganization of the Government and he very evidently intends to use them.

But the 25 per cent cut pledged in the Democratic platform cannot be obtained by changes in administrative departments without scrapping essential functions. The most likely place for economy is in veterans' relief. If the President dares to use the shears on that billion-dollar bill, he will at one stroke buttress federal finances and confirm himself in the confidence of the people. Thereafter he could hope to carry through almost any program of reconstruction.

The kind of support President Roosevelt must have to carry through necessary measures permits no backward glances. Mr. Hoover has given the Republicans the right tune by saying that "in these times coöperation and not partisanship is the need of the country." Republicans who were bitter in the thought that economic troubles would naturally right themselves in the next few months, so that Mr. Roosevelt would reap where Mr. Hoover had sown, should now see that the White House has not yet become a haven of rest.

The new President takes up the same heroic task Mr. Hoover has carried forward so nobly. And let no Republican suppose that if Mr. Roosevelt should disappoint the unreasonably high expectations of the people, the opposition party would necessarily benefit. Unless the conditions which afflict the country are soon remedied, the people will not turn back to the conservative Right for relief; there is every likelihood that they will turn even more sharply to the Left, toward real radicalism.

But better reasons than party interest should impel Americans to give loyal allegiance to the new Government. The urgency of the national need enforces that duty. Relief of human misery requires united, effective administration of the federal power. The Government needs today more than ever to be a Government of all the people, upheld by and expressing their constructive, rightful aspirations.

How Many Words Make a Language?

WHEN lexicographers disagree, how many words are available for the statement of their respective arguments? This is a difficult question, made more difficult by the fact that it is the very question upon which lexicographers are at present disagreeing.

Dr. Frank H. Vizetelly, editor of the Standard Dictionary, has estimated the number of words in the English language at 1,000,000. Mr. Harold Wentworth, associate editor of Webster's New International Dictionary, thinks there are two to three times that many. But Prof. Robert L. Ramsey of the University of Missouri has just published a survey in the quarterly, American Speech, that limits the language to 250,000 words.

Users of English probably will divide into more than three camps when, and if, this question becomes a popular issue. For instance, if you are waiting for the party who shares your telephone line to bring his conversation to a close so you can make a call, you will decide then and there that the Wentworthists' 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 is too small a number. If you have a youthful member in your family—one who uses only the latest thing in language—you may decide the Ramseyans' 250,000 must be a gross exaggeration.

But there need be no discomfiture among English-speaking peoples over the huge accumulation of words which Mr. Wentworth would claim for them, or for the dearth with which Professor Ramsey says they are faced. For if 3,000,000 seems like too many words to master, they may note how well the youngest member of the family fares on three or four. And if a mere quarter of a million seems rather restrictive, they have the consolation of Professor Ramsey's report that this number is three times as large as can be claimed for any other language.

Uses of Publicity

ANOTHER effort is being made to keep the Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans secret. Banking opinion is as vocal as it was a year ago in insisting that publicity does far more harm than good. But Congress, in spite of new converts, is still not so sure.

Undoubtedly the lack of secrecy in the operations of the R. F. C. has damaged the standing of certain banks. When depositors see that their banks have received a loan, some may be inclined to doubt the stability of the institutions, especially in the country districts. In view of these isolated instances of distrust, would it be better to clamp the lid on publicity? The affirmative will not be conceded readily by those who want to see things done in an open and aboveboard way.

Secrecy would certainly have made the R. F. C. more vulnerable to attack from those who have never disguised their opposition to it. It would have increased the pressure to borrow; it would not have encouraged prompt repayment wherever possible; it would have reduced the power of the R. F. C. to resist inordinate demands upon its resources. These drawbacks foot up to a sizable bill of evidence in favor of the present course of publicity.

There is a general truism that in nine cases out of ten publicity is preferable to secrecy in the conduct of public affairs. Try to keep uncomfortable facts from the people and the effort is often a boomerang. This has been shown in the last two years. Aside from the R. F. C., there has been a general disposition to soft-pedal the facts. What has been the result? Certainly not the quieting of nervousness. The United States has been a whispering gallery in which have circulated rumors on the order of "A run took place at so-and-so, but the press hushed it up." If the facts were printed, the evil-tongued rumor-mongers would be stilled, and the confidence which this would reveal to the people would beget confidence.

The truism that publicity is the better policy is ten times more applicable where the taxpayers' money is concerned. That is why Congress insisted on putting the R. F. C. in a glass window. To block up this window at this late hour might help a few banks. But it would certainly not evoke the general confidence which it should be the purpose of the Government to do its utmost to regain.

Grantchester—Beloved of Poets

HAPPILY enough, scarcely a month now goes by without an announcement that Great Britain has arranged for still another portion of her countryside to be preserved in perpetuity. But the news that the small village of Grantchester, on the outskirts of Cambridge, is to be kept forever free from economic exploitation will arouse far more than merely national interest.

Grantchester, though only a hamlet, is known throughout the world; and the manner in which its preservation has been secured not only shows an agreeable friendliness between Oxford and Cambridge, but is an example of the unity of feeling that exists between Great Britain and the United States.

The land around Grantchester belongs to King's College, Cambridge, and Merton College, Oxford. These colleges are legally prevented from giving away the building values of their land, so that the most they could do to assist the Cambridge Preservation Society was to offer to sell them for a reasonable sum. But even this sum the Preservation Society would have been unable to find had it not been for the generous help of America in the shape of the Pilgrim Trust, an organization founded by the American citizen, Mr. E. S. Harkness. This is the second occasion on which the Pilgrim Trust has come to the rescue of the amenities of Cambridge and its environs.

Grantchester has been beloved of English poets for 600 years. But it was Rupert Brooke who first brought it international fame:

> Dan Chaucer hears his river still
> Chatter beneath a phantom mill.
> Tennyson notes, with studious eye,
> How Cambridge waters hurry by . . .

But Brooke was in Berlin when he wrote his poem, and he is not sure that Grantchester may not have changed since last he saw it.

> Say, do the elm-clumps greatly stand,
> Still guardians of that holy land?
> The chestnuts shade, in reverend dream,
> The yet unacademic stream? . . .
> O, is the water sweet and cool,
> Gentle and brown, above the pool?

It is pleasant to reflect that, thanks to the combined efforts of Britain and America, the answers to these questions will always be what Brooke would have desired.

The Foreclosure Question

HOME owners, whether in city or country, are the most responsible class of citizens in any nation. No nation can afford to penalize home ownership by wholesale evictions. Three years of deflation has wiped out the owners' equity in a large percentage of the homes of the United States. In thousands of cases this is not the result of poor judgment or lack of industry and thrift.

The social effects of wholesale transfer of homes and farms to creditors would be so serious as to be unthinkable as a national policy. It is doubtful if wholesale transfers of title are possible in the country. Farmers already have shown ability to prevent such transfers. Public sentiment is strongly against evictions that are solely the result of general economic conditions. Moratorium proclamations by some state governors have added to the unpopularity of foreclosures.

In this connection some interesting legal problems have arisen. In Germany the courts recently upheld the right of farmers to resist foreclosure by force, holding that under existing conditions they were acting in "extraordinary self-defense." Cases now pending in Illinois courts are based on the contention that part of the distress of property owners is due to the failure of some holders of mortgages to pay taxes on them, and that this violation of the law in failing to list mortgages for taxation deprives the holders of the right to seek redress in court.

A case in the Alberta courts is based on the contention that what was loaned was not money but purchasing power, and that the debtor should be permitted to discharge the debt by paying back the same amount of purchasing power. A similar case is pending in the New York courts.

Congress is considering far-reaching measures for the relief of debtors, some of which provide for scaling down of debts in line with the increased purchasing power of money. Already a good deal of scaling down of both principal and interest has been done by mutual agreement. Farm leaders are not particularly enthusiastic over this method of meeting the situation. They much prefer a sufficient measure of controlled inflation to bring the price level and the debt level into adjustment by raising the former.

It is apparent that the alternative to inflation is a general scaling down of debts. Deferring payments only postpones the day of reckoning and piles up future trouble. If we are to follow deflation to the end, the sooner debts are scaled down the sooner recovery will come.

Crime Rides for a Fall

HOW long are the people of the United States going to stand supinely by while crime rides the open highway in easy, insolent confidence?

Until the public conscience is whipped and goaded from its present cowardly apathy to dynamic collective action. Until the processes of law are so purged and purified that the venal judge, the ward politician and the shyster lawyer cannot successfully traitorously conspire, at a price, to defeat the common ends of justice. Until the shocking fact shames a civilized country that, in a land of the supposedly brave and free, victims may be dragged from their homes and if not murdered, returned only after extortion of ransom.

The recent case wherein a young Denver broker was abducted from his residence and kept captive for two weeks until the bandits' ransom price was paid would seem to indicate that kidnaping has not only become a major industry but apparently a safe one. Has a nation of freemen tamely submitted to slavery?

Crime can be checked. That simple fact is in danger of being either doubted or forgotten. What a wretched and absurd indictment of an intelligent, virile people! That 160,000,000 Russians weakly but resentfully submit to the tyrannous domination of approximately 1,000,000 bureaucrats causes incredulous wonder among Americans. A sense of humor alone should prompt them to question if they are not in the same boat.

Crime can be checked. Practically every American city harbors speakeasies and hideouts where criminals keep their sordid rendezvous. The police know it. The courts know it. Everybody knows it. Vigilante committees fired with one-half the ardor and patriotism of the minutemen of Lexington and Concord could clean up the whole sorry mess.

Charles Francis Coe's illuminating story now running in the Saturday Evening Post may be carefully stressed by the editors of that magazine as being only fiction. Americans know it is a distressingly true picture of civic, criminal corruption in high places and low. The hopeful aspect to that appalling disclosure is that the righteous determination of the law-abiding proves the master of the cunning of the crook. After all, the cowardice of the latter overtops his cunning.

This is a time that calls for directness. If the legal bar is too fastidious to clean up its Augean stables, Americans will do it. If the police are hampered and blocked at every turn by greedy, unpatriotic politicians, Americans can free them from the miserable incubus. Unraveling the red tape won't do. It takes too long and Americans are weary of the tyranny of crime. Cut it, and let the knife be quick and sharp.

"You can't understand the problems of a man in my position," ventured a well-meaning but timid member on the vigilante committee in Mr. Coe's article. "I have a board of directors to consider, as well as employees who have a voice through various organizations. All these things must be taken into account."

"All those things," was the steady answer, "aid and abet the criminal when a man becomes fearful of them."

Crime can be checked when selfish fear yields to courageous confidence that right is might.

Editorial Notes

A mechanical toy is credited with relieving a tense situation involving possible disruption of the cordial relations between two nations. When negotiations between government officials of Chile and representatives of large United States business interests had apparently reached a critical point, Ambassador William S. Culbertson started a ridiculous pink elephant on its erratic way across the conference table. After the conferees had inspected the Christmas tree denizen to their satisfaction, reaching an accord on the issue at stake apparently was child's play.

Now it is the Weather Bureau that joins in applauding the new amendment that changes future presidential inaugurals from March 4 to January 20. The shift forward may help the meteorologists to meet a problem that is thrust at them quadrennially—when thousands of visitors gathered in Washington for the inauguration turn blandly to the Weather Bureau and demand a bright day.

The Gentleman From Montana

By RICHARD L. STROUT

IT WAS at Madison Square Garden; it was 1924; the Democratic National Convention, after a riotous session, had finally managed to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, and now their attention turned to that afterthought of such assemblages, the nomination of a Vice-President. Somebody cried the name of "Walsh!" and in a minute it was taken up on all sides. The crowd began to roar: "Walsh—Walsh of Montana!"

There Mr. Walsh stood, in the forefront of the platform, the chairman who had guided the party through one of the stormiest conventions in all history, and by his fairness, firmness, not to say stern and grim impartiality—had won the support of all factions. A slender man of medium height, with a firm gray eye, a strong jaw and a dark mustache—he was the common cynosure.

But the multitude that clamored to nominate for Vice-President Thomas J. Walsh, Senator from Montana, exposer of the Teapot Dome scandal, reckoned without the man. As it happened, Mr. Walsh did not want the nomination.

"The chair recognizes the delegate from Montana!" he shouted in a sharp-edged voice that cut through the noise of the multitude. "A motion to adjourn is entertained!"

There was no such delegate from Montana—no such motion had been made, but Mr. Walsh knew how to handle a crowd, and he had the strength of character to outride the sea of emotion and the noise below him.

"The motion is carried, and the convention is adjourned!" And across the grim face of the senior Senator from Montana flitted one of those rare smiles that made the crowd laugh even while they wondered at his audacity. Mr. Walsh had not only imposed his will upon the vast crowd, but had made everybody enjoy his doing it.

* * *

Another scene is oft recalled by his admirers.

It is the United States Senate this time. And Senator Walsh—"Tom" Walsh of Montana—is summing up the case against Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, in the Teapot Dome transactions. The Senate is full, the galleries are jammed. The man who is speaking has been for a dozen years one of the strongest figures in the Senate, but one of the less spectacular members. He has not been an eloquent Senator, nor a publicity catcher. He has fought for Woodrow Wilson's policies, has urged the League of Nations, and the World Court. But he has been reticent on the whole, modest rather than shy, and many a time he has supplied the dictionary of hard-won facts in an argument, gained by tollful personal research, which lesser senators have seized upon to carry through their own addresses.

But this February day is Mr. Walsh's own. It was he who had exposed the oil scandals. He had set at work the investigation of the Elk Hills and Teapot Dome leases. The Interior Department had retaliated by sending to Capitol Hill half a drayful of documents dealing with the leases on public lands. Mr. Walsh had brought to bear in the six months that followed all the dull, prosaic diligence of a hard-working man doing a musty piece of research. He was as effective in those six months as a steam drill, and about as unromantic. But the geyser of facts let loose was to startle the whole nation. As inquisitor-in-chief in the Senate committee hearings he was implacable. He took his erstwhile friend and former host, a fellow Irishman, a fellow Democrat, Edward L. Doheny, and "shook out of him," as a contemporary wrote, "the little black bag that carried corruption into the sanctuary of the Republic." And now the question had arisen on the Senate floor of whether the Secretary of the Navy was to be exonerated for his blundering share in the ill-smelling case.

Mr. Walsh did not use oratorical flourishes that day, or eloquent ejaculations. He spoke in short, keen sentences, with a gritty, Western voice that was devastating in its effect. He answered newspaper articles which attacked him, the investigator, for stirring up the mud of scandal in high places. And then, as the eyes of the crowd followed him, he ended on a resounding note.

"Mr. President, this is no time for hair-splitting contentions," he said. "The structure of our Government rocks upon its very foundations. The only way to restore to the Government the confidence of the people—confidence so essential to its perpetuity—is to follow every guilty man with the utmost rigor of the law and to drive from public office every man who by connivance or supineness allowed this crime to be committed."

* * *

Mr. Walsh was the third child in an Irish immigrant's family of eight, and he was brought up in the typical life of an American small town. There was little money in the obscure family; but a great love for schooling; the father held small offices such as town clerk, in Two Rivers, Wis. At 16 Tom began teaching. Then he studied outside school to such good effect that eventually he was admitted to the senior year of the University of Wisconsin Law School, from which he graduated in 1884. He started practice in South Dakota, and then moved to Helena, Mont.

The characteristics which made Mr. Walsh a success as a lawyer were the same plain qualities of hard-working intensity, and a certain solemn austerity, which won him the confidence of his colleagues in the Senate. Though he belonged to the liberal wing of the Senate he was never called "radical," probably because of his saving confidence in legal institutions as a means of working reforms. Superficially, one sometimes wonders how he ever reached that body, for a greater difference from the normal run of back-slapping politicians could hardly be imagined. He was the very antithesis of the ordinary conception either of a rollicking Irishman or a breezy Westerner.

He was a puritanical Irishman, a strong dry, a stern moralist, a tireless worker, and a ruthless prosecutor—and who yet, despite all these uncomfortable virtues, managed to make people like him. It was hard to call the Senator "Tom." People in Washington were more apt to do it behind his back than to his face. And yet the nickname connoted an affection, possibly not so much for the man, as for what the man stood for. He was a man of probity, of untarnished integrity. One had to see Senator Walsh, striding along the mountain trail from his home in Glacier National Park, with a tin pail for blueberries in either hand, and the elder of two granddaughters in close pursuit, to see the man really relaxed. Out at Belton, at the western entrance to the park, fifteen miles from the nearest railroad and close to the head of Lake McDonald, he found summers of rest and energetic leisure. He started going to that spot thirty years or more ago, before the park was established.

Two other facts might be mentioned in connection with the Montana Senator. He had a retentive memory, and through a long career stored up a singular collection of poetry which he could quote aptly for most occasions. Then again, it might be set down, that at his last election he carried every county in the State save one.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Quest for Placer Gold

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was interested to read in Mr. Abbot's column about placer mining and the efforts of Mr. Walker. The fact is, however, that some peculiar problems are presented by this.

About a year ago, Fred Bonfils, publisher of the Denver Post, started a drive to get the unemployed into the hills. Thousands of hopeful men rushed to avail themselves of the free pans and other equipment various people donated and hastened to the hills.

It was a terrible failure. The men went off half prepared, and suffered all sorts of hardships in the cold mountains, and it has been authoritatively estimated to me that their average earnings were well below 10 cents a day. Men came to the Rockies from all over the country, and many of them have been marooned here ever since. The fact seems to be that it takes considerable practical knowledge and experience to recognize profitable places to pan. In theory, the idea seems very wonderful, but in practice it has been a great disappointment.

At present I understand there is a corporation formed with the idea of grubstaking unemployed men and sending them into the mountains to search for gold. Some responsible people here believe that this is simply some new sort of racket to take advantage of the "easy money" the eastern part of the country now has for gold ventures. Stock is being sold in the grubstake idea. This brings up another point. It is considered extremely doubtful if a single gold concern offering stock in Denver, or rather from Denver, at this time is legitimate. As you can see, this presents a problem for reporters and, I think, the district attorney.

I think, too, that Mr. Walker had his information wrong about the mint here. As I reported in the Monitor, something more than $15,000,000 in gold was deposited last year. Of this amount, more than $10,000,000 came from the Homestake Mine, considerable from old jewelry and the like. Very little came from prospectors so far as value was concerned. The number of depositors was only greater for any year since 1928, so the simple truth is that there is *no* gold boom, very little use in prospecting unless one knows gold when he sees it and knows where it is likely to be found, and certainly no excuse for buying gold stocks without the most rigid examination.

Denver, Colo. ROBERT MULLEN.

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your paper of January 10 there is an article by L. C. G., "The Quest for Placer Gold"—which I consider misleading and harmful.

I have done placer mining and also dry washing, and have observed scores of others, and there are very few who can make anything, and many not even their expenses. Most of the placer ground has been discovered and has been worked over time and again until one has to go over it with a fine-tooth comb to get anything.

The best thing the unemployed can do is to sit tight and save what money they have, instead of spending it on a wild goose chase. HERMAN TIETZ.

Phoenix, Ariz.

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have just read with some little astonishment L. C. G.'s "The Quest for Placer Gold" in the Monitor.

I suspect that the average reaction to the article among the readers who know nothing of the subject will be the arousing of a desire to find a grubstake and start for the treasure country. Some few might do so, and unless they are of unusual stuff they will meet with disaster incomparable with their experience, to put it mildly.

The search for placer gold is a test of men. Even among those born in the pursuit there are few who actually make a meager living from the toil. Prospecting is a lure that goes beyond the mere desire for gold. It requires that a man reject the comforts of life for its solitudes and its hardships. Men must know how to go hungry and thirsty to an acute degree, and still be unable to tear themselves from the desert and the uninhabited mountains. FLOYD MCCRACKEN.

Anaheim, Calif.

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With reference to the question of placer gold mining, I should like to quote from a report from the United States Department of Commerce which contains some facts rather at variance with the more optimistic statements now before the public:

> It is not the seasoned miners who have made the placer army large, but inexperienced persons from other walks of life who have swelled the ranks. . . . Many stories telling of quickly found riches apparently have been based on rumor. The average return to those engaged in such hand placer mining probably is less than 25 cents a day, and there is no question but that considerable numbers of men have been thrown upon an already heavily taxed local charity because of failure to realize their hopes in the placer districts.

I am informed that the United States Government is not inclined to encourage unemployed persons to try placer mining as a means of eking out a living. In fact, the paragraph just quoted and other similar statements from authoritative sources would indicate that the Government is, on the whole, opposing this movement. It especially objects to an attempt to paint gold mining in attractive colors. C. E. C.

Washington, D. C.

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

My facts check with the report of the Bureau of Mines Circular 6611. Doubtless, stock will be sold in the grubstake plan. I do not propose that. I haven't a dollar of any stock in gold mines. The Denver Mint reported for July the largest number of deposits (640) in all history, and attributed the increase to placer mining. Undoubtedly the Homestake (the principal owners Mr. Hearst and Mr. Salisbury, who is with me in New York at the present time, and who backs the plan 100 per cent) deposited a very large amount.

A fair grubstake is 20 cents per day. All proof that I have is that a man averages at least more than 50 cents—see mines report. We have had four or five crews out and all verify my figures. Seventy-five hundred patents for the recovery of gold are reported in the Patent Office this year. Any man who says there is no gold boom is completely misinformed.

The boom in British stocks shows the trend. Since, however, the British have placed a ban on the export of gold and a premium on all gold minted, we will probably buy the stocks and they will keep the gold from Canadian mines. But that I have nothing to do with.

I have had literally thousands of letters commending the placer plan from men conversant with conditions and with gold mining.

Peru has adopted my plan as a governmental relief and to replenish her gold reserve.

Now then, about the man from Denver. His statements are all gossip and fears and suspicions. Tell him to go to his library and get the report of the Bureau of Mines Circular 6611, "Small-Scale Placer Mining."

For your own information, let me say I am not a propagandist. I own no gold stocks. I am actuated solely by a desire to relieve the acute unemployment. Nor am I interested in booming any gold mine. This plan has worked. I place the number at between 200,000 and 300,000. That is only an estimate—the best guess I can make.

I think the movement should be directed by mining engineers and government commissary.

New York, N. Y. RANDOLPH WALKER.